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Lack of Steel Slows Work; Political Prisoners Freed; USES Open Two Evenings

The World's Day—February 5, 1943

National: Ship Builders Forced to Drop Shift

Lack of Steel has forced the American Ship Building Company to suspend the entire third shift at its Cleveland yards, Company officials said.

Horse racing in California was counted out by the war. At the request of W. M. Jeffers, National Rubber Administrator. A 50-day meet scheduled to open Feb. 20 at Bay Meadows track will be canceled Manager William P. Kyne said when informed of Mr. Jeffers' letter to Gov. Earl Warren asking him to prevail upon the operators to cancel the meeting.

Africa: More Political Prisoners Freed

Gen. Henri Giraud, announced that 27 former Communist Deputies in metropolitan France had been freed in French Africa in a continuing release of political prisoners. [Page 6.]

Gov. Gen. Pierre Boisson of French West Africa said he could provide the Allies with 100,000 trained Senegalese troops and a reserve of 200,000.

New England: USES Lengthens Office Hours

Boston's office of the United States Employment Service is remaining open Wednesdays and Fridays until 9 p. m. beginning next week, as other offices in the State and New England lengthen hours to accommodate workers now faced with non-deferment under new manpower rules. [Page 2.]

Greater Boston United War Fund auditors' adding machines clicked off a total of $5,731,717.97, or 73.5 per cent of the $7,800,000 goal, at noon today at the "Dutch Treat" luncheon at the City Club. [Page 5.]

Campaign to recruit 10,000 high school boys and others for the Forest Fire Fighters Service, authorized by the OCD, was announced today by Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, and Co-ordinator of the new service for Massachusetts.

Procter & Gamble Company and its two affiliates were today found "not guilty" by directed verdict of charges of using and conspiring to use the mails to defraud in the United States District Court in Boston. Three individuals of the company, however, were fined $5,000, $1,000, and $500, respectively.

Washington: President Asks More Money for Navy

Congress received a request from the President for $4,000,000,000 more in cash and $210,000,000 in contract authorizations for the Navy. [Page 9.]

Labor hiring in 32 manpower shortage areas will be taken over as quickly as possible by the War Manpower Commission, announced Chairman Paul V. McNutt. [Page 8.]

Enough synthetic rubber for civilian use has been assured to avert an indicated crisis next October and November, Donald M. Nelson, said. This is due, he explained, to allocation of priorities for plants to produce 55 per cent of the Buna S rubber asked in the Baruch Report. [Financial Page.]

Use of Axis war prisoners on farms of the United States and shifting of 50,000 families from marginal areas of the South and Midwest to dairy, livestock, and poultry farms, are under consideration by the Food Production Administration, according to J. O. Walker, Chief of the Labor Branch.

Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission told the Senate Military Affairs Committee, members said, that the civilian economy would be taxed to the utmost to maintain armed forces totaling 11,213,040 estimated for the end of the year.

Vigorously opposing the Ruml plan, Representative Crawford (R) of Michigan told the House Ways and Means Committee advocacy of canceling 1942 personal income tax obligations, as a means of attaining pay-as-you-go, was "almost economic blasphemy."

In Europe: Von Papen Is Recalled by Berlin

German Ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen, has been recalled to Berlin, says a Reuters dispatch from Ankara, presumably to report on the Churchill conference with the Turkish President, which took place while the Ambassador was on a skiing trip.

French police made 100 arrests during an extensive check-up in western Paris, the Paris Radio reports, in which all places of entertainment and cafes were searched and hundreds stopped in the streets.

Execution of 50 residents of Belgrade, Yugoslavia, by Nazi troops, in reprisal for the murder of one German army sergeant has been reported in a Radio France broadcast.

Italian men and women are to be made liable for civil service duties from the age of 14, according to a British radiocast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Americas: Workers Would Stop Exports to Spain

Export to Spain of Chilean nitrates, copper, iodine, and cereals should be stopped, the Confederation of Workers of Chile declared in a call for action to cut off supplies from Spain as as an "Axis vassal." North American and British interests control most of Chile's exports. Materials are going to Spain under British navicerts.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Rubber Crisis Thought Averted

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — Donald M. Nelson believes the threat of a critical rubber shortage next fall has been averted by WPB directives giving clearance to 55 per cent, or 435,000 tons, of the Buna S program.

The War Production Board chief expressed that opinion yesterday in reporting that 43 per cent of the entire synthetic program will be under way by mid-July, the scheduled date for completion of the approved Buna S facilities. Buna S is a type of synthetic rubber most needed for military use.

Construction of plants for production of other types of synthetics, he said, will be carried on "in proper balance" with other programs for production of aviation gasoline, airplanes, and escort vessels. He expressed belief the rubber directives would not interfere seriously with the other programs.

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Weather Predictions

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 6:32 p. m.; ends Saturday at 7:24 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 6:33 p. m.; ends Sunday at 7:23 a. m.

WAC: Toronto Girl Trained as Armorer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The first girl of Canada's Women's Army Corps to be trained as an armorer in this district is Private Jean Lamb of Toronto. After her enlistment a few months ago Private Lamb was attached to No. 2 Ordnance Depot Company to learn the trade. She worked as a machinist before she joined the Army.

As an armorer she must be capable of repairing all types of small arms, and be able to strip a gun and rebuild it. Guns returned from both active and reserve units as non-serviceable will be part of her job, and before she is a qualified armorer she must know how to assemble and effect repairs to every type of firearm.

Major Robinson, in charge of the armorer's shop, is of the opinion that more girls could be used for this work.

Boston Port Report Urges Foreign Zone

Members of the Authority would develop Castle Island as marine terminal at close of the war.

By Leon Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Establishment of a Foreign Trade Zone for the Port of Boston after the war—a proposal that was rejected after an extensive investigation in 1935—was visualized today in the fourteenth annual report of the Boston Port Authority.

The report hinted that "development of Castle Island as a Marine Terminal will lend itself adequately" to a Foreign Trade Zone and "considered" the proposed Zone "in terms of what is likely to transpire after the war."

It is fair to assume, the report said that "more ships" than ever before will be in service after the war; that the greatest exchange of goods in history will take place; and that the largest increase in trade routes ever known probably will transpire. The report was submitted to the Governor and the Legislature and to the Mayor of Boston and was signed by Richard Parkhurst, as Chairman, and five members of the Authority.

Many Factors

"Any one of these factors may be a sufficient cause for the establishment of a foreign trade zone here, in order for this Port to attract its rightful share of the predicted growth of Commerce after the war," says the report.

When peace comes, the Castle Island property is likely to be turned over to the State or to a private company for operation, the report continued, "and made a Foreign Trade Zone that might attract certain industries which would erect buildings from which sampling, exchange of cargo, and other functions of a Foreign Trade Zone might be carried on.

We propose to watch all trends, and as the solution of the problem unfolds make recommendations at the proper time which will reflect whether a Foreign Trade Zone at Boston would enhance the flow of traffic through this Port."

Present Situation

Regarding the present situation at Boston the report states that "while 1942 port tonnage figures cannot be made public until after the war, there has been a substantial movement of ships and cargo. New and excellent facilities have been built. Many old and worn out ones have been and are being demolished. There is a significant and revived interest in the Port in important transportation circles, both abroad and in this country.

"Boston is unquestionably one of the great war ports of the United States and the United Nations. We believe it can become one of the great peacetime ports as well.

"Boston's port is ready for effective use whenever and to whatever extent needed, based on strategic and tactical considerations."

Germans Rush Tanks to Hold Rostov; Andrews U. S. European Commander; Finns Seek Way Out of Axis Ties

Satellites of Hitler in the Balkans also give evidence of desire to quit German ship.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 5—The presence in Stockholm of a Finnish peace mission is only one of a series of significant signs that several of Hitler's satellite states are beginning to look anxiously around for a way of escape from the bonds tying them to the Axis.

Ostensibly a labor delegation, the group of Finns recently arrived in Sweden is in fact a sort of semi-official mission entrusted with the task of putting forth definite peace feelers.

It is believed to have a certain amount of Government backing behind it, in the sense that should it succeed in bringing back acceptable terms it would be recognized.

Otherwise it would be conveniently disavowed.

A Question of Terms

Reports received here so far as to the progress of this mission's contacts with Soviet representatives are not encouraging.

There is as yet little evidence that the Finns are ready to consider terms which would be acceptable to the Russians. Nevertheless it is plain that the Finns are genuinely anxious to withdraw from the fight if they can do so on anything like satisfactory terms.

The Stockholm mission isn't the first evidence of this. It is an open secret in London that the Finns broached the subject of peace parleys to the Russians some time ago through American diplomatic channels.

At that time the Soviets indicated their readiness to consider the question of making a separate peace with the Finns, but it is believed that little progress has been made, due to obvious complications arising out of the presence of large numbers of German troops on the Finnish front.

In the Balkans

At the opposite end of Europe—in the Balkans—some Axis satellites are showing similar signs of a desire to leave Hitler's storm-tossed ship. Here, however, things haven't gone nearly so far, and such peace feelers as have been put out, notably by the Rumanians and Hungarians, have been much more tentative and much less authoritative.

Even before the Rumanians had suffered such severe losses in the latest Russian offensive, hints reached Britain by devious routes of Rumania's anxiety to slip out of its calamitous partnership with the Reich.

Obviously, however, there is nothing that can be done along this line at present, with the geo-

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Wide World

All-Out War in Russia Is a Family Affair

Gordei Zubenko, a Kuban Cossack, some time ago became a political instructor in the Soviet Guards. Then the rest of his family decided to join him. Result (right to left): Papa Zubenko, his wife, Yevdokia, cook for an army unit; first daughter, Natalia, machine gunner; second daughter, Ninel, medical instructor; son, Alexander, machine gunner. The hands-on-dagger attitude is symbolic of the Zubenko determination to fight to the end together.

Losses in Russia Stagger German Army

Soldiers and material on Eastern Front being lost faster than they can be replaced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—From President Roosevelt to Premier Stalin: congratulations on the "brilliant victory at Stalingrad."

In a message last night to the Soviet commander, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The 162 days of epic battle for the city which has forever honored your name and the decisive result which all Americans are celebrating today will remain one of the proudest chapters in this war of the peoples united against Naziism and its emulators."

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 5—Here are some results of the Soviet offensive since November 19:

German losses in artillery equal half of the total number of guns in service at the beginning of the Soviet-German War.

About half of the entire Hungarian Army has been killed, wounded or captured.

The Italian expeditionary force (estimated at more than 150,000) no longer exists as a fighting unit.

Rumania has only about eight divisions left. Four of them are on home territory, the others being in the neighborhood of Novorossisk with fair prospects of joining their compatriots in Soviet prison camps.

The Germans either are running short of planes or fuel in some sectors and flying officers are being used as commanders of infantry.

On a number of important sectors the Germans have fewer heavy tanks than the Russians and lack effective weapons to combat them.

Called an "Earthquake"

In the stress of the present ordeal which Red Star, the Soviet Army newspaper, describes as an "earthquake with its epicenter at Stalingrad," the front from the Caucasus to Voronezh has been broken into a series of separate battlegrounds on which the Germans have been unable to coordinate the various sectors.

These are the obvious facts and they make the situation bad enough for Germany apart from the internal problem of keeping up the numerical strength of the German Army which, at last, has

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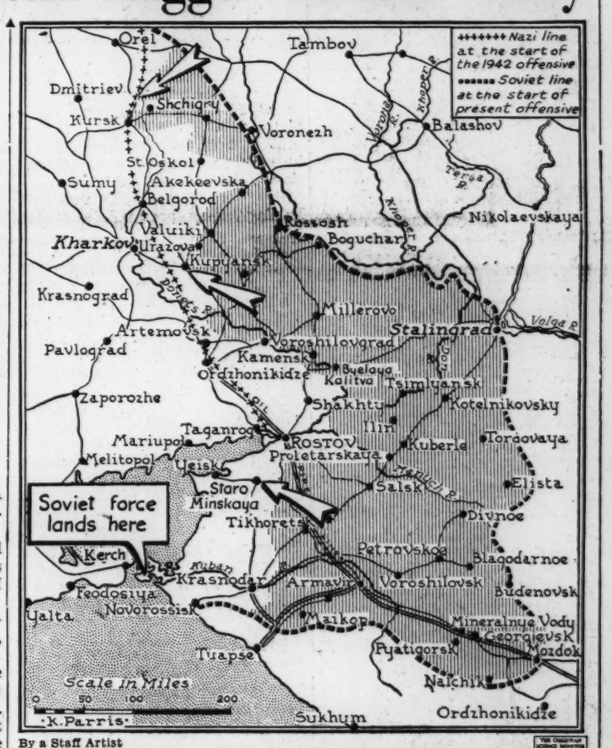

By a Staff Artist

White arrows indicate main points of the Russian advance. Shaded section shows territory regained by the Russians since the beginning of their great counteroffensive last fall.

Allied and Pro-Fascist Mixing In Algiers Causes Concern

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the American Forces in North Africa
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ALGIERS. Passed by censor. Feb. 4—A source of anxiety to people long resident here and intimately acquainted with political undercurrents is the freedom with which Americans and British have been striking up friendships with leading pro-Fascist families. Politely smiling hosts are amiably discussing North African affairs with the visitors and entertaining them most pleasantly.

There have been some much-enjoyed shooting parties, for example, with M. Temple, Prefect of Police in Algiers, who long has been well known as a pro-German. It was he, who was instrumental in restoring to metropolitan service a number of junior police officers of Axis sympathy who had been relegated to duty in the interior.

It isn't fair to assume, of course, that all Frenchmen employed in the French Civil Service and drawing Vichy pay in the past are pro-Vichy, though some are, particularly the higher offices. Many are decidedly the reverse and there are various degrees of Vichy sympathy.

Variety of Conditions

For the sympathies of the officials, like those of the population, run through a wide gamut of modifications. It was to this that Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower referred yesterday in a memorandum to the Chiefs of the General and Special Staffs under his direction. He spoke of a "variety of conditions

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Hull Sees Clearing Of African Skies

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 5

Secretary of State Hull said today that political problems in North Africa gradually are being cleared up and intimated there would be something to announce soon concerning the fate of several thousand Spanish Republican prisoners.

Political prisoners released in Africa: Page 6.

Part of Ruml Tax Plan Backed in House Hearing

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Only about 8 of the 25 members of the House Ways and Means Committee, according to an informal canvass, now favor the Ruml plan proposal to cancel 1942 income taxes in their entirety. It is believed that the House as a body would follow the recommendation of its powerful tax committee on this issue.

Thus, on the day following yesterday's five-hour presentation of the proposal in person by Beardsley Ruml, Treasurer of R. H. Macy & Co., and Chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, the prospects for this particular phase of the celebrated plan seemed none too bright.

On the other hand, the second part of the twin Ruml proposal, that of changing Federal taxes to a pay-as-you-go basis, seemed to have practically universal support in the Committee, and will probably be included in legislation if a way can be found for it. This is the less controversial part of the plan. Indeed the Treasury asserts that it has favored it all along, and has recommended it to Congress in the past.

However, it has taken the driving force of Mr. Ruml to make it a national issue, and he will be responsible if it takes effect.

Compromise Indicated

The estimate of only eight supporters out of 25 for the outright 1942 personal income tax cancellation feature was made by a committee member who favors this part of Mr. Ruml's recommendation. What is likely to happen instead, it is now believed, is some form of compromise.

Instead of skipping the whole of the 1942 taxes, and the substitution of 1943 taxes on a current basis without interrupting the flow of revenue, the Committee might bring collections up to date by moving the tax clock ahead a year, and collect part of the 1942 taxes along with the 1943 taxes.

On the other hand, the firm opposition of prominent members of the Committee to the "skip-a-year" phase of the plan, which has received the widest kind of newspaper support, cannot be denied. The Members take the ground that newspapers have not appreciated the inflationary effects of this aspect of the measure and they indicate they will not be budged.

Danger of Inflation

Hammering this phase of the plan continued today as Representative Fred L. Crawford (R) of Michigan, a specialist on money matters, took the witness stand and warned against imminent inflationary danger, which he charged would be furthered by the

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Food Thrift, Hoarding, and Ration Book 2

If you are one of those thrifty foresighted individuals who happened to lay in several cases of canned beans or tomatoes, back in the pre-ration days when such items were plentiful and prices were right, don't despair of having to adopt them as a steady diet for the duration as a result of rationing.

To be sure, the registrar who issues your new War Ration Book 2 will have to remove stamps from that book. But—not more than half the total number of blue stamps (those representing canned goods) will be removed from any ration book at any one time.

The Office of Price Administration recognizes that many families customarily buy canned goods in quantity, especially in rural areas which often are likely to be snowed in during winter months, so that any implication of hoarding is completely unjustified.

However, it is also recognized by the OPA that there have been many cases of hoarding of canned goods, and the attention of such deliberate hoarders is directed to the heavy penalties attached to the giving of false information on the Consumers Declaration sheets.

"In order that no person will be entirely without stamps during any ration period, not more than half the total number of stamps representing canned goods will be removed from any ration book at any one time," the OPA says.

"Where food surpluses are owned by families, rather than by single individuals, deductions of stamps will be divided among the books of all members of the family rather than from one or two books."

So—with half your blue stamps left, you can still use them in purchasing a can or two of peaches, pineapple, or green peas—that is, if you can find 'em!

U. S. Air Force destroys 26 Nazi warplanes in raid on port of Gabes; 26 others damaged.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Germans are rushing up reinforcements of troops and tanks in a last-minute effort to save Rostov, cornerstone of the Donets line at which they might attempt to halt the victorious Russian armies.

General Tulenieff's forces are battering unceasingly at Rostov's defenses, capturing two points only 38 miles from the Sea of Azov. Commando units have landed on the Taman peninsula, 60 miles above Novorossisk, where the Caucasus is separated from the Crimea by the seven-mile-wide Kerch strait.

The purpose of the Russian Commandos is to frustrate any German attempt to effect a "Dunkirk" out of the Caucasus. The Germans say they have driven these Russians back, though not that they have driven them out.

The Russians already control the main railroad by which the Germans might retreat to Rostov. They are gradually capturing the remaining subsidiary ones that might enable a withdrawal to Novorossisk or to Yeisk at the top of the Sea of Azov.

Staro Minskaya, controlling the railway to Yeisk, has already been captured. Timashevskaya, a junction controlling lines to other points, is liable to fall at any moment, completely closing the door upon the 200,000 Germans below Rostov.

Meanwhile, interest begins to develop 150 miles farther up the line where the Russians by capturing Krasny-Lima, in the direction of Artemousk, have developed a marked salient. There are hints here of a possible attempt to outflank Kharkov 80 miles to the northwest, and also to outflank Voroshilovgrad, about the same distance to the east.

In the West, signs of expected reorganization in the Allied command in Britain and the Mediterranean began to come with the announcement that Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews had assumed command of the United States forces in the European theater to replace General Eisenhower, now commander in chief of the North African operations. Announcement was also made of the arrival of a second contingent of Canadian troops in North Africa.

The ground troops in Tunisia recorded what appeared to be a minor reverse in withdrawal from Sened railway station, 180 miles south of Tunis, "after accomplishing the purpose of their mission." This disappointment, however, was balanced by the feat of American airmen in destroying 26 German planes and damaging 26 more with the loss of 10 in a heavy attack on Gabès, an Axis-held port, 200 miles south of Tunis.

Meanwhile, a specimen of the giant 52-ton Mark VI tank, much proclaimed by the Germans, has been captured by the United Nations and pronounced strong in defense but cumbersome in attack, and at any rate puncturable by the Allies' six-pounders.

Although ground forces were inactive, Allied air operations continued in full force with long-range raids across the Alps to Turin and Italy's naval base of Spezia.

Russia:

Germans Attempt Desperate Stand

Facing a gigantic encirclement of all their forces in the Don Basin above Rostov even as their armies in the Caucasus were being pinned back against the sea, the Germans

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Boston, England, Visitor Brings Greetings to Tobin

An "unofficial ambassador from Great Britain to the United States brought felicitations yesterday from the Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire, to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and a report on the successful Thanksgiving Day celebration arranged by the English city in honor of the many American soldiers stationed in England.

The visitor, who bears the name of the two cities, is Maude M. Boston, from Louth, a small town near Boston, England. She bore a letter from George H. Bird, Mayor of the English city, to Mayor Tobin. Miss Boston is a teacher of art. She is here for a short lecture tour on the general subject of "English Schools Under 'Wartime Conditions."

According to accounts of the Thanksgiving Day celebration in England which Miss Boston brought with her, the affair was highly successful. A large number of American soldiers attended, Miss Boston said, including many from Boston, Mass.

Housing facilities in the Lincolnshire city were stretched far beyond their limits, Miss Boston disclosed. Some of the American boys slept in tents for whose pitching the hospitality committee of the city was responsible.

According to the official program of the holiday celebration, schoolchildren of the English city were addressed at 10 a. m. in the Scala Theater by Capt. James Lawrence of Boston, Mass. At 11 a. m. the soldier visitors were officially welcomed by Mayor Bird and his wife.

Following the welcome the American boys visited the Guild Hall. As they left the Hall in a procession to the church the local Salvation Army band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

At St. Botolph's Church a wreath was laid on the Memorial to five Governors of Massachusetts. The sermon was preached by Chaplain Hamburger of the American forces, and the blessing was pronounced by the Archdeacon, the Venerable K. C. H. Warner. Luncheon followed the service.

In the afternoon the American servicemen ascended the noted "Boston Stump" — tower of St. Botolph's—attended a concert in the Scala Theater and also heard a speech there by Captain Lawrence. A collection for the British Red Cross Prisoners of War Fund was taken at the concert.

The day's events concluded with a dance in the Assembly Rooms, which was heralded as the First Anglo-American Thanksgiving Ball.

The Boston Parish Magazine, which published an account of the Thanksgiving proceedings, expressed the hope that there be many more such celebrations. It also added its expectation that the joint reasons for thankfulness will increase with the years.

Marine Menace

A lumber-laden vessel that broke in two in the Gulf of Maine, and quantities of 15-foot planks that are drifting over a five-mile area are menacing navigation, according to a warning issued today to mariners by the United States Coast Guard. Sections of the vessel with lumber on deck are reported four miles apart and navigators in that approximate area are urged to proceed with extreme caution.

'Black Mart' Indictments Start Drive

Openly declaring war on the operators of the "black market" in meats throughout Massachusetts, Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, today served notice on all such law violators that he was co-operating with the Office of Price Administration in collecting and presenting evidence to the Federal Grand Jury with the view of stamping out operation of the "black market" in this district.

First guns in the campaign, he said, were five secret indictments returned by the Grand Jury late yesterday to Judge Charles E. Wyzansky, Jr., in the United States District Court. These are the first of a large number that he expects the Grand Jury to return regarding operation of the "black market" in beef and other meats.

"Our investigation is continuing," he said. "By its very nature it takes time to collect and present the evidence; before the Grand Jury concludes its investigation, we hope to completely break up the 'black market' which has developed on an extensive scale and which necessarily has resulted in exorbitant meat prices to the public."

The inevitable result of the scheming to evade price ceilings is to reach deeper into the pockets of the public and it is the aim of the United States Attorney and the OPA "to present every scrap of evidence that comes to our attention to the Federal Grand Jury."

Mr. Brandon announced that he had designated Assistant United States Attorney William T. McCarthy, Chief of the Criminal Division, to devote his exclusive time to the expeditious completion of the investigation.

With the Government making every effort to prevent a spiral of inflation that would ruin financially the majority of citizens and that would send the cost of food and other necessities of life so high they would be beyond the reach of thousands of citizens, it is amazing to find the many and devious ways that have been used to evade price ceilings, Mr. Brandon said.

From Army Mess Hall to Hotel Banquet

By a Staff Photographer

Newly Inducted Dartmouth Men Guests of Alumni Association

Thirty-two members of Dartmouth College's Class of 1943, graduated under an accelerated program last December, and inducted at Fort Devens on Monday, were granted special leave to attend the Alumni Dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night. Some of the guests, who made the quick shiftover from Army mess hall to the hotel banquet are shown above.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals:	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Feb. 4
2,000 gallons	1,142⅔
1,500 gallons	857
1,000 gallons	571½
500 gallons	285¾

Hopkins Says Issue Is Ending Germany's Idea of Domination

Assassination of the entire German idea of world domination, not merely the assassination of Hitler, is the world's problem today, declared Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, at the annual dinner of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston at the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night.

"There is nothing more discouraging than to hear it said that if Hitler could be assassinated everything would be all right. We've got to do more than that. We've got to assassinate an idea.

"If any one of the coming peace conferences tries to make a distinction between Hitler and his gang and other German people, someone ought to get up and explain that Hitler is a product of the German people and the German idea."

Warning that people in America must not always judge others by their own standards, Dr. Hopkins said: "We can't even assume that people are eager for democracy if they haven't experienced it. I think that this time we are going to realize that the war hasn't necessarily ended with the signing of articles of peace.

"Germany is not going to give up her idea of world domination. For more than 100 years she has been operating on a basis of what her educational system taught her."

Dr. Hopkins emphasized that preservation of the tradition of liberal education, even through the necessities of modern war, is essential to a constructive future.

Lieut. Col. Arthur T. Soule, First Service Command, a member of the class of 1908 and President of the Association, was toastmaster. Dr. John Pelenyi, former Hungarian Minister to the United States, and now Professor of Political Science at Dartmouth, also spoke.

Among the 500 present were 32 men in uniform, who graduated from Dartmouth College in December under an accelerated program. All were inducted into the Army at Fort Devens on Monday. And yesterday, by authorization of Col. Winfield O. Schrumm, they were granted special leave to attend the dinner as guests of the Alumni Association.

Officers elected for the next year were: Frederick A. Carroll '09, President; Chester C. Butts '11, John MacDonald '90, and Weld A. Rollins '97, Vice-Presidents; Richard D. Muzzy '35, Treasurer; and Duncan H. Newell, Jr. '36, Secretary.

Lack of Fuel Oil Serious As Kerosene Seems Ample

At the end of a full week of mild temperatures for Boston, the city momentarily enjoyed a fairly adequate supply of kerosene. There was, however, a serious dearth of No. 2 fuel oil, and Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Fuel Conservator, today appealed to householders to shut off their heating plants entirely for six to eight hours on any day as warm and sunny as today. "Hundreds of gallons can be conserved in this way without imposing undue discomfort," Colonel Sullivan said, "and every possible step must be taken to conserve this vital fuel."

Stocks of the number 2 oil have suffered from recent concentration on the problem of the lighter range oil. As a result, home owners were apparently buying kerosene for use in central heating plants when they could not get the heavier oil. The Office of Price Administration warned this morning that this was contrary to Government regulations. Nevertheless, purchases of kerosene indicated that it was probably going on.

Colonel Sullivan was giving immediate attention to the plight of Brockton, where there is a large demand for kerosene for home heating. He assured Mayor Joseph Downey by telephone today that he would try to get an emergency supply of oil to the shoe city. Mayor Downey told The Christian Science Monitor that Brockton's situation was "pretty critical" and, in his opinion, worse than yesterday.

The Brockton Highway Department is remaining open day and night for emergency calls for kerosene and employees are undertaking to fill such calls personally at any hour. Although plans have been made to house heatless families in schools and other public buildings, Mayor Downey declared he hoped this step would not become necessary. "I don't want to break up any homes," he said, "until the situation is such that people are actually going to suffer."

Serious as the Massachusetts situation was, attention also turned today to developments in Providence. Colonel Sullivan left this noon to join Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island in a conference at Providence with Robert L. Minckler, Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War. The Governor is trying to secure from PAW priorities for the State's textile mills. Several of them have had to close down this week for lack of fuel oil.

An exodus of workers from textile mills into industries with higher priorities and higher salary levels seemed to have begun, as the Providence office of the U. S. Employment Service reported that one fifth of the applications for jobs Wednesday were from textile workers. Edward F. Walker, Secretary-Treasurer of the Rhode Island Textile Association, telegraphed this fact to Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, and asked the WPB chief, "How can we maintain and increase production for war and for civilians under these circumstances? May we inquire what is to be done about this serious threat?"

Governor McGrath said last night he had been informed by Washington sources that 50,000 barrels of Bunker C oil had been released by the armed forces to the Supplies and Distribution Committee in Boston for allottment today. "It is most likely that some of this oil will be allotted to Rhode Island," he said. The Committee refused to confirm or deny that it had this oil this morning, replying only that it had "no information concerning it."

Curb on Civil Suit Reports Opposed by Boston Newspapers

State House Roundup

A recommendation of the Judicial Council that publication of defamatory matter in civil suits be forbidden in Massachusetts until after the opening of the public trial, has been vigorously opposed by newspaper and magazine publishers.

The publishers, however, have favored a recommendation of the Council that statements of a defendant in a libel suit, differing in import from those declared on, should not be admissible to establish malice unless such statements were published in a general scheme to defame the plaintiff.

Opposing the recommendation regarding publication of civil suits, Benjamin C. Perkins, Counsel for the Massachusetts Newspapers Information Committee, told the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary, that "we don't agree that the press should be muzzled until there is a hearing on merits."

"The public," he said, "should know what is going on in the courts. Star chamber proceedings are frowned on in this State." He said that if a million dollar suit were brought against a prominent person in Massachusetts, newspapers in this State could not publish the facts, but New York papers could, and radio stations could broadcast it, if the recommendation of the Judicial Council were adopted.

Francis T. Leahy, representing the Herald-Traveler, Boston American-Record, Boston Globe and Boston Post called the proposal "retrogression to the dark ages." If this proposal were adopted it would prohibit the publishing of pleadings in divorce cases, bankruptcy cases, or mandamus proceedings until there was a trial, Mr. Leahy said.

John F. Harding, counsel for Life, Time, and Fortune magazines, told the committee that if the proposals were adopted it would mean that the magazine he represented might have to put out special Massachusetts editions.

He cited the Time magazine story of the filing of suits by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations against the so-called "hurricane contracts" of 1938 as a story of great public interest that could not have been published in this State if the recommendation had been in effect.

Others who spoke in opposition were: J. Frederick Mann, representing The Christian Science Publishing Society; John R. Herbert, Managing Editor of the Quincy Patriot Ledger, and Robert Linnell, President of the Massachusetts Press Association.

Tenure Bill Opposed

The Legislative Committee on Public Service heard recommendations yesterday that it report unfavorably a bill which would give life tenure to members of the Public Utilities Commission. Present terms of the five members are five years. A bill placing the Commissioners on life tenure was heard last week.

Meal Tax Returns

The Massachusetts meal tax—five per cent on meals of $1 or more, brought the State $1,648,029 during the year ended Dec. 31, Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long reported.

High spot was the month of October when the tax totaled $154,402, and the low was February with $110,854.

Court Rules Mutual Company Need Not Distribute Surplus

Even though future rather than present policy holders may be benefited, the State Supreme Judicial Court today decided that a mutual insurance company, doing business in workmen's compensation and in public liability, automobile liability and products liability, may accumulate profits beyond reserves required by law.

The decision was in a suit by the White Fuel Corporation against the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company to compel it to pay the plaintiff its proportional share of accumulated surplus between Jan. 1, 1934 and May 1, 1939.

The plaintiff alleged that during that period it paid to the defendant premiums totaling $70,899, and received dividends totaling $14,179, but that the defendant during that period increased its surplus funds, above those legally required, by a total of $13,017,514. The latter figure was claimed to represent accumulated profits not distributed to policy holders to provide for benefit of future policy-holders, a capital fund to pay losses, expenses, dividends, or to relieve against assessment on policy-holders.

The plaintiff contended that a mutual insurance company is a co-operative enterprise to provide insurance for cost, and that present policy holders are entitled to all profits beyond required reserves.

The court said: "The statutes give the defendant power, acting in good faith, to accumulate a surplus and to withhold distribution of any portion of it."

Judge John V. Spalding in Superior Court had sustained the defendant's demurrer, and reported the case to the higher court, which now affirms his action.

Procter & Gamble Not Guilty; Individuals Fined in Soap Case

Procter & Gamble Company, Procter & Gamble Distributing Company, and Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Company, the three corporate defendants in a three-week trial in Federal Court on charges of using and conspiring to use the United States mails to defraud, were today found "not guilty" by a jury who returned a directed verdict.

Also found "not guilty" were Thomas M. Mulvaney of Cincinnati and Anthony Mersiano of Boston.

Dr. D. Paul Smelser of Cincinnati, head of the Procter & Gamble research department, was fined $5,000, his assistants, Cleo W. Knappenberger, $1,000, and Raymond J. Lamping of Detroit, salesman for Procter & Gamble, $500. A sixth individual, Frank J. Elms of Boston, former employee of Lever Brothers of Cambridge, was given a suspended six months' jail sentence and one year probation.

The trial brought out in testimony a story of bribery of employees of Lever Brothers of Cambridge to obtain formulas of soap and other trade secrets.

Federal Judge George C. Sweeney directed the verdict following a motion for such action by Charles Sawyer and James C. Reilly, counsel for Procter & Gamble and for Defendants Smelser, Knappenberger, and Mulvaney.

Joseph M. Hargedon, Assistant United States Attorney, prosecutor of the case, said he did not agree that there was insufficient evidence to involve the corporation but in view of the fact that counsel had reached an agreement he had no further argument. Judge Sweeney said that he was satisfied that there was a breach of business ethics involved but was not satisfied that the evidence showed the officers and directors of Procter & Gamble were aware that a scheme to use the mails to defraud was being used.

USES Announces Its Plans To Open Two Nights a Week

Bay State workers in non-essential jobs who face non-deferment under Selective Service have not jammed United States Employment Services offices as yet, but to be in readiness the offices are all going to open two nights a week beginning next week, it was announced today.

Boston's office will be open Wednesday and Friday until 9 p. m., with hours of the other offices yet to be announced.

Other New England States also are lengthening office hours as a convenience to those who can't inquire during normal hours, disclosed James J. McCormack, USES District Superintendent for Greater Boston, adding that no undue load had been put on present facilities.

Increases were noted in telephone inquiries, however, from wives and employers as well as from the men who face deferment even if they have dependents, under the recent order of War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt.

Steps to be taken immediately by workers in non-essential jobs were also outlined today by Joseph A. Smith, WMC Regional Director:

1. Consult with the nearest USES office for information about war jobs.
2. Remain on his present job until he is "absolutely certain that he is not in the essential group."
3. Inquire immediately at the USES office about training courses which are available today. A number of these courses are on a short-time basis and are open evenings, it was pointed out by the Office of War Information in releasing the Smith statement.

Each worker registering with the USES receives an identification card which may be presented at any time to Selective Service boards beginning on April 1, indicating that the individual has registered for war work.

War production plants throughout New England are being advised to contact USES offices and make known their needs, so that services of the non-deferrable workers can be fully utilized.

In localities where non-war plants are situated, group interviews will be arranged for the convenience of employers and employees.

Hyland to Find Out For Himself About Dorchester Ashes

The charge that ash and garbage collections have been delayed several weeks in Dorchester will be investigated today by Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland, who told the City Council Committee on Public Safety yesterday that he would make a house-to-house canvass himself to see if there had been any prolonged interruptions.

Councilor Philip A. Fish of Dorchester, who introduced an order to withhold payments to Coleman Bros. Corporation, the concern which holds the removal contract for Dorchester, asserted at yesterday's hearing on his order that there have been delays as long as three weeks in some districts in making collections.

Commissioner Hyland, questioning the accuracy of the charge, told committee members that there might have been a few isolated cases where ashes and garbage may have been overlooked, but doubted that there had been extended delays over entire districts.

B. & M. Petition Denied

A petition of the Boston & Maine Railroad for approval to abandon the Winchester Highland station in Winchester, the Silver Lake station in Wilmington, and the East Billerica Station in Billerica, was denied today by the State Department of Public Utilities. The Department ruled that audit of passenger revenue indicated sufficient usage to require maintenance of suitable facilities.

Hambro Offers Peace Plan

Declaring that problems of health, civil strife, and education must be dealt with first in conquered nations after the war before any effective peace plans can be drawn around the conference table, Carl Hambro, former President of the Norwegian Parliament, laid the groundwork for postwar actions before an audience at St. Paul's Cathedral in Boston today.

One, two, or even three years must elapse after the war is ended, he said, before national leaders can have any sound basis for shaping a permanent peacetime program for the defeated nations. In this way, he felt the United Nations could turn full attention to avoiding the pitfalls of civil strife and saving thousands of persons from starving.

Following the first World War, Mr. Hambro recalled that four times as many persons were lost by starvation as were killed in the four years of war. This should not be allowed to happen again, he warned, while nations dicker over political issues.

He stressed the important part the Army must play in postwar educational processes. The soldiers, he said, would be the chief means of contact between the conquered and conquering peoples, adding that the way in which the soldiers conducted themselves would help to lead the different nationalities into the paths of democracy.

"We must realize," Mr. Hambro pointed out, "that it will take years to prepare the groundwork for postwar peace plans. Hence, we should tackle the immediate economic problems first and leave the political problems until later."

'El' Move by Buckley

State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley today asked mayors and selectmen, State Senators and Representatives from the 14 cities and towns served by the Boston Elevated to appear before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs on Feb. 8 in support of his bill which would require the State Auditor to audit the Elevated books. Mr. Buckley sought to audit the Elevated books last year but was refused permission by the Supreme Court on the ground that the Elevated was not a State department.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly colder tonight, with temperatures remaining above freezing; light winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:47 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

A talk on "Tapestries" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

There will be an exhibition of photography by John Lindquist at the Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Open to the public.

"Winter in New Hampshire," a color film by Winston Pote will be shown at the Museum of Natural History at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Free to the public.

The first in a series of three recitals will be given by Robert Hall Collins, baritone, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Prof. Hans Kohn will be guest speaker at the Twentieth Century Association luncheon at 1 p. m. He will speak on "The Mediterranean Campaign." The public may attend free the 2 p. m. lectures.

Jacques Marquette will lecture in French on "Au Coeur des Nouvelles-Hébrides" under the auspices of L'Alliance Française at the Copley-Plaza at 3:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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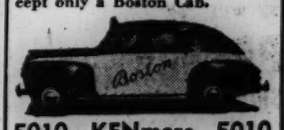

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N.E. Farmers Mobilize For Record Crops

In a quiet sort of a way, the farmers of New England are mobilizing this month to do their share in meeting the wartime demand for the greatest food production in the history of our country.

National and state production goals have been established for each of the farm products so urgently required in larger volume this year. Right now, every farmer in the country is being visited by one of his local AAA committeemen, frequently one of his neighbors, to talk about the possibility of that farm turning out more milk, poultry, eggs, or vegetables. And they are talking about the problems of labor, credit, machinery, and supplies which may hinder that farmer from producing to the utmost.

When the committeeman leaves the farm he has a fairly accurate picture of what it can produce for the war effort this year. He also knows what assistance the farmer will need to carry out his 1943 production plans. That information is turned over to the U. S. Department of Agriculture County War Board where action will be started to help the farmer find an answer to his problems, if it is possible to find an answer.

Much Help for Farmers

This year every agency in the Department is bending all its efforts to helping farmers meet our production goals. The Agricultural Adjustment Agency, its problems of crop surpluses now largely limited to a two-year supply of wheat that is bulging the nation's granaries, is using its program of acreage adjustment and soil conservation to stimulate a greater farm output of the needed products. AAA's program this year, operating on the same basic method that it did in the years of surpluses, is giving all possible assistance to increasing production.

State milk production goals for New England this year are set at the same figure as last year in each of the three Southern States, but are 2 per cent higher in each of the three Northern States. On a perecntage basis, the increase is not large, but when it is remembered that production last year was close to the practical limit, and that the shortage of experienced labor is most severe on dairy farms, simply maintaining 1943 production at 1942 levels will require the full play of the New England farmer's traditional Yankee ingenuity.

New England's egg production goals for 1943 call for increases ranging from 2 per cent in Connecticut to 17 per cent for Vermont. Maine is asked to increase its poultry production by 8 per cent this year, with 10 per cent more poultry asked of each of the other five States.

Potato Goal is Raised

New England's potato production goals for 1943 have recently been set at higher figures. Nationally, growers are asked to plant 100,000 more acres than the increase originally planned for this year. Because northeast farmers are close to the major centers of production, thereby eliminating the need of long hauls to market, it is hoped that much of the additional acreage can be grown in the Northeast.

Growers of tomatoes, snap beans, and sweet corn for canning, and of carrots, snap and lima beans, beets, tomatoes, cabbage, onions, and peas for fresh consumption also have larger production goals this year. Those are the vegetables that are high in nutritive value. Limited manpower, time, fertilizer, and equipment cannot be used in wartime to produce foods that fail to stick to the ribs. Other vegetables, of course, can and probably will be grown, but because they are not such important contributors to physical strength and energy, they are not eligible to receive government assistance.

Realizing that farmers, like their brothers in industry, are up against higher production costs this year, the Department of Agriculture has established levels of price support for many farm products. Knowing, too, that the extra acre, bushel, or pound is usually the most difficult to attain, AAA this year is providing incentive payments to help farmers achieve the increased production of the products so vital to the war effort. The Department is also developing a comparable program of incentive payments to dairy farmers for increasing milk production.

Checking Stirrup Pumps

By a Staff Photographer

Taking Their Volunteer Jobs Seriously

The report center in Boston Latin School "alerts" one of the most important areas in Boston in the event of a raid emergency. Hence, its manning crews take their volunteer jobs seriously. The center notifies approximately 60 institutions, including Federal housing projects, hospitals, colleges, schools, hotels, and dormitories housing military personnel. The Christian Science Publishing Society is one of the groups on its "call list." In the event that the Latin School center is put out of action by bombs, arrangements have been made for the Publishing House switchboard to become an auxiliary emergency report center. Shown here checking some of the several thousand stirrup-pump outfits for the approximately 2,500 wardens assigned to the Latin School center are, left to right: Osborn R. Freeman, Worthington Street, Roxbury, district warden of District 4, and assistant director of defense training at the Boston Committee on Public Safety; Mrs. Florence Cox Rogers, vice-commander of Oliver Ames, Jr., Post 117, American Legion, who is in charge of all women watchers; Mrs. James S. Stone, Evans Way, and Mrs. A. M. Flood, 39 St. Stephens Street, regular assigned volunteer watchers.

Isolationism of Argentina Hit By Foreign Affairs Chairman

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 5 (AP)—Justo V. Rocha, a National Democrat (Conservative), and Chairman of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies Committee on Foreign Relations, yesterday demanded a reconsideration of this country's "Robinson Crusoe" foreign policy in an open letter to the Party's President, Senator Gilberto Suarez Lago.

Señor Rocha's letter strongly condemned the position of isolation in which this country now finds itself. The same dissent had been voiced privately by many nominal supporters of President Castillo's "prudent neutrality" administration, but this was the first time it has been done publicly and by such an important Castillo Party figure as Señor Rocha.

The Deputy called attention to the fact that Argentina remained alone since Chile had broken relations with the Axis and demanded to know where this policy was leading Argentina.

"Our Robinson Crusoe role is not opportune," he said. "The flag of neutrality is not an emblem of peace nor a flag which justifies a middle road. It is an index which demonstrates in this important matter of foreign policy the general tendency of a government which decides to act without taking into consideration the directives which public opinion might indicate."

Señor Rocha declared that if it were not for the men who are fighting to crush "Nazi barbarism and cruelty," Argentina would see in its streets "the false apostles of people wearing exotic emblems injurious to our civilization."

Changes in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 5 (AP)—President Rios filled four Cabinet vacancies yesterday with two members of his own Radical Party and two Independents esteemed as administrative experts.

They replaced three Socialists and an Army General who resigned after Chile ruptured relations with the Axis. All four were sworn in yesterday.

The Radicals are former Vice-President Jeronimo Mendez as Minister of Health and Osvaldo Fuenzalida, former Secretary of Government, as Minister of Lands.

The Independents are Rodoifo Jaraillo, industrialist and onetime Minister of Finance, as Minister of Economics; and Ricardo Bascunan, former Minister of Development, as Minister of Communications and Public Works.

Two-Day-a-Week Session Plan For R. I. Legislature Talked

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 5—Sessions of the Rhode Island House and Senate have been so brief during the past two weeks, some of them lasting for only two or three minutes, that consideration has been revived for a plan to curtail sessions to two days a week. Ordinarily four sessions are held each week, Tuesday through Friday.

The two-a-week schedule was proposed early in the session last month as a measure to save gasoline and tires. Both branches of the Legislature opened the term briskly, however, and so much business was carried on in the first few days of the session that the two-day plan was pushed aside and forgotten.

Lately the initial activity in the capitol has subsided and the legislators have reached the customary stage of mid-session doldrums. During the past fortnight, for example, the House and the Senate have had several sessions lasting less than eight miutes. Six of the sessions lasted four minutes or less. less.

Because many of the legislators must ride 20 miles or more to reach the capitol, sponsors of the two-day plan point out the considerable saving that could be made in gasoline and rubber, not to mention the legislators' time.

Oil Grip Tightens

The oil shortage gripped Rhode Island a little tighter this week and forced seven textile mills to close for lack of fuel. Many other mills were nearing the bottom of their supply and feared they, too, might be forced to close unless supplies of fuel oil were received before another week.

Despite all the pleas from Government officials to convert plants from oil to coal, relatively few of the Rhode Island textile plants heeded the advice. Some of the larger plants, such as the Cranston Print Works and the J. & P. Coats Company in Pawtucket, are approximately half converted to coal and will be able to operate on a reduced schedule without the use of fuel oil.

Meanwhile the first barge load of United States Navy oil, contributed by the Navy Department to ease the industrial fuel oil shortage here, was landed at East Providence. The first barge held 6,500 barrels of heavy oil. Arrangements have been made to obtain 50,000 barrels of oil from the Navy's reserve supply to tide Rhode Island industry over its tight period.

'This Is Our War' N. Y. Exhibitions On Grand Scale Opening Lincoln's Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—A series of exhibits entitled, "This Is Our War," will be opened in Rockefeller Center Plaza on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, it was announced by the Office of War Information today. They are designed to focus attention on United States war aims and will remain on view during the whole of this year, the announcement said. Opening ceremonies will be radiocast by the National Broadcasting Company over a world-wide hook-up and will feature the United Nations' cause.

Speakers will include Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State; Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador; Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador, and Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador. Others who will attend include Lieut.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding general of the Eastern Defense Command; Vice-Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commanding the Eastern Sea Frontier; Mayor La Guardia, the consuls-general of the United Nations stationed in New York and representatives of other nations at war against the Axis.

The showing will be changed from time to time, but will consist throughout the year of various graphic and three-dimensional representations of the United Nations and other themes, including photographic enlargements of war pictures furnished by the various United Nations.

Later exhibits will include such themes as "The Nature of the Enemy," "The Issues," "Sacrifice," "Work and Production" and "The Fighting Forces." The exhibits are designed by Robert Carson, director of display at Rockefeller Center.

Of particular interest will be the block-long exhibition of huge photographs showing the contribution of each nation to the united war effort.

The "Four Freedoms" will be expressed in the form of four heroic pieces of sculpture, each 24 feet high, designed by Hugo Robus, New York sculptor.

Newest and most effective war posters from the allied nations will be shown in a colorful display around the esplanades overlooking the skating pond.

The exhibition will be open to the public daily without charge.

Survey Aims to Up Prison War Goods

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5 (AP)—Former Warden Lewis E. Lawes, Maury Maverick and other Federal officials toured a number of New Jersey penal institutions Feb. 2 to inspect their war goods production and to dramatize the campaign to convert the nation's prison manpower to war work.

Mr. Maverick and Mr. Lawes, both connected with the War Production Board, issued a joint report that state correctional institutions throughout the country were operating at about 30 per cent of their productive capacity and had a potential annual production of $44,000,000 a year.

The former Sing Sing Warden, now "super-salesman" for the prison industries section of WPB, and Mr. Maverick, head of the Government Requirements Bureau of the agency, seek to harness the production of the more than 450 state correctional institutions to war effort.

Wallace Adds Russian To Linguistic Roles

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Vice-President Wallace surprised a luncheon audience yesterday by opening a speech in Russian, switching to Spanish, then to English and back to Spanish. The Vice-President, who already has won recognition in Latin America for his knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese, has been studying Russian recently.

He was toastmaster at a luncheon in honor of Dr. Luis Quintanilla, newly appointed Mexican Minister to the U. S. S. R. Andrei A. Gromkyo, Soviet Embassy Counselor, said that Mr. Wallace spoke Russian "very well for a beginner."

Industries Held Lagging In Dimouts

War Activities in New England

Manufacturing and industrial plants in the area of the Army's First Service Command are cooperating only 45 per cent in observing dimout regulations, reported Col. Harold G. Storke, F. S. C. Director of Internal Security, who today disclosed that state defense councils are "being urged to form special industrial enforcement committees."

Although he said his staff is at work on plant managers, he reported no arrests.

By comparison, "home, outdoor advertising and lights visible from the seacoast, in general, are in excellent compliance," Colonel Storke pointed out, estimating they show 95 per cent observance during the two months of the new rules.

With an overall observance of 74 per cent, Colonel Storke also singled out stores, barber shops, restaurants and small shops as "complying at the rate of approximately only 50 per cent."

Violations in homes are due primarily to "forgetfulness," said the Colonel, who did not extend that excuse to manufacturing and industrial plants. Their "low percentage of observance," he said, "can be partially blamed on the difficulties in the procurement of material and labor. Still, I believe ample time has been granted the manufacturers to have obtained a better result."

Householders can improve their showing by adopting the "English usage" which has become "second nature to the people," he said. "Shades are pulled down before any light in the room is turned on. Also, all lights that would show from the outside are turned off before a door leading to the outdoors is opened. After the person leaving or entering passes through, the door is carefully closed, then the lights are turned on again."

Naval Cadets

In two equal batches, 400 New England Naval Aviation Cadets left yesterday for preparatory training at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.

Marine Officers

Men between 20 and 31 will be accepted as officer candidates by the Marine Corps until Feb. 28, it was announced today. At least two years of college and two years of business experience are required for officer training.

Q. M. Graduates

Commissions as second lieutenants were awarded today at the Army Quartermaster School, Camp Lee, Va., to 35 men from Massachusetts and two each from Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Vermont, in graduation ceremonies.

Morley Gets 'E'

The Morley Company, manufacturers of fiber and plastic products, is to receive the Army-Navy "E" award for outstanding war production, at ceremonies at the plant in Portsmouth, N. H., today.

In war production for more than a year, the Company has made gas-mask face forms and decontamination bags for the Army Chemical Warfare Service, and has done machining and plastic molding for the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

In addition, it has been subcontractor for many fiber and plastic buttons used on uniforms and clothing for the armed services. Other products currently being manufactured are important to essential civilian industries, including newspapers and clothing manufacturers.

Seek Waves, Spars

Women in New England are being sought by the Navy and Coast Guard to help meet the nation's quota of 35,500 more Waves and 4,000 more Spars in 1943.

More than 500 Navy recruiting stations and 37 offices of Naval officer procurement are co-operating in the national drive. Since establishment six months ago, the Waves have increased to more than 5,000, already relieving 1,200 officers and 500 enlisted men for more active duty.

Officer applicants in communities without an N. O. P. office are requested to use the nearest recruiting station, which will arrange transportation at government cost to the N. O. P. office for final examination.

Chinese New Year Celebrated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Down along Mott, Pell and Doyers Streets homes and offices today have their doors decorated with red-paper strips marked with Chinese slogans such as "Peace for the Whole Year," "Happiness to All," and "Peace Reigns in the family," for New York's Chinatown is celebrating the beginning of the year 4,640 of the ancient lunar calendar. Happy shouts of "Kung Hsi" (Happy New Year) greeted all who made their way through the Chinese colony here.

The annual New Year's parade took place this afternoon along Mott and Pell Streets replete with a papier-mâché lion, symbol of China, who roared, pranced and danced to the beat of gongs and cymbals, waving a tail half a block long.

Sashes of Red

Red, the color that means "good luck" and prosperity for the coming year, dominated the parade and the whole of Chinatown. Men and women wore sashes of that color, gongs and drums were draped with it and it fluttered from shop and house windows everywhere.

The younger generation Chinese joinied in the festivities. Dressed in western clothing, they hailed friends with a "Happy New Year" in perfect English, while carrying signs in ancient Chinese script, thus providing a link by which native Americans and the older Chinese understand each other.

The national government of China has officially abolished the lunar New Year, but this colorful celebration, famous for its lion dances, good food and family visits, refuses to be abolished. In all Chinese communities in the country the celebration starts on the evening before New Year's Eve and continues through the following week.

All Chinese businesses in New York were closed today.

Wartime Touch

A wartime touch was given this year's proceedings when about 75 Chinese draftees on leave from their camps were guests at a reception sponsored by the Chinese Benevolent Association.

By New Year's Eve all Chinese families steeped in the old traditions have discharged all their debts for the previous year and their "kitchen gods" have been ceremoniously burned. They are also supposed to forget old grudges —except, of course, the Japanese.

The celebration combines some of the features of the American Thanksgiving, for feasting is one of the major activities of the days-long observance.

The festivities are not all frivolous. Money was collected for the United China Relief and other organizations aiding the Chinese fight against Japan.

Retaking of Burma Meant by Mme. Koo

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Mme. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, who told War Chest workers in Philadelphia Monday that "China is nearer collapse on the economic front than at any other time during the course of the war," said in a statement today:

"After this had been made a headline, I realized my statement might give implications which never were intended and the word 'collapse' was perhaps ill-advised. What I desired then, and this I still wish to do, is to impress on the American public the serious economic threat to the Chinese people and the necessity of relieving this economic siege of Japanese blockade by some radical method before Chinese strength is further sapped. . . .

"A fundamental method of relief I had in mind was, of course, the recapture of Burma by the United Nations."

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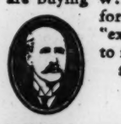

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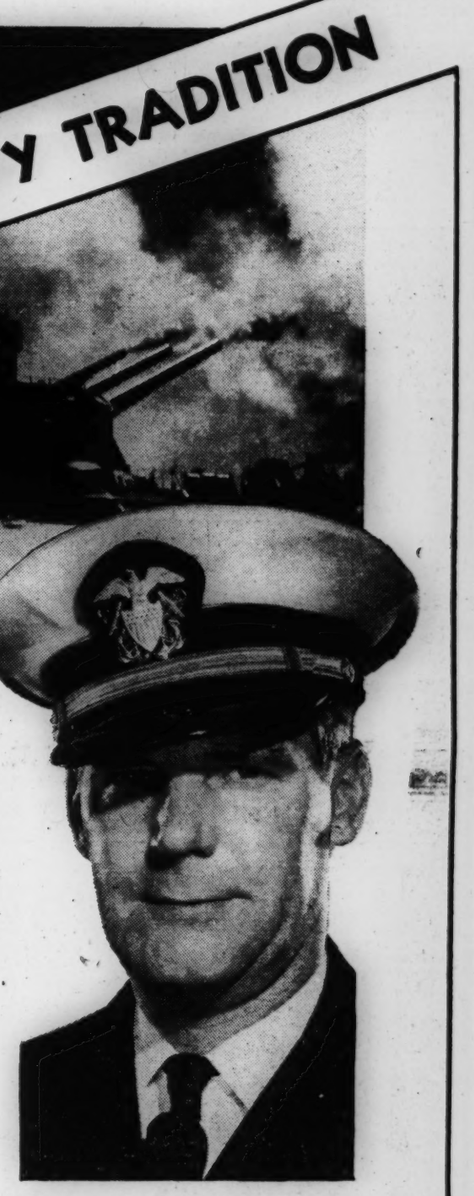

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HERE'S A BRAVE TRADITION and a challenge that the gallant officers and men of the United States Navy will uphold to the last man. Our job here in the Morse uniform department, while less heroic, is to maintain the Leopold Morse tradition of service to commissioned officers. Now celebrating our 91st Birthday, we renew our pledge to YOU . . . the People at war . . . to serve you in the manner befitting your proud stations. We are equipped to outfit you from head to toe in record time and with the utmost efficiency . . . a Morse tradition for 91 years.

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New Films in Hollywood and Boston—Music and Ballet—Radio News

Wanger to Film Story About Texas A. and M.

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Walter Wanger, having made his share of factual pictures, seems to have turned to fiction. He is following "Arabian Nights" with a story of Texas A. and M. College called "We've Never Been Licked," but is giving his story—for all that he discovered it in the pages of a news magazine—no relation to real characters, past or present.

Texas A. and M. has already contributed 6,800 officers to the fighting forces of the nation, among them Gen. George F. Moore, who was in command of Corregidor's Coast Artillery; Col. John A. Hilger, who was second in command in the raid on Tokyo; Ensign Gay, sole survivor of Torpedo Squadron Eight in the Battle of Midway; Capt. E. J. Crane, lately of Guadalcanal; and Lieut. Thomas Day, who "sighted sub, sank same."

The school also gave 2,000 officers to World War I, twoscore of whom were decorated for valor, and 17 of whom were or are generals.

* * *

The studio has borrowed Richard Quine for one of the leads, and will use Noah Beery, Jr., who is already under contract, for the other. The two chief feminine players will be Anne Gwynne and Martha O'Driscoll, both comparative newcomers.

This is in line with other large productions which have been made recently with little-known players or outright newcomers in leading roles.

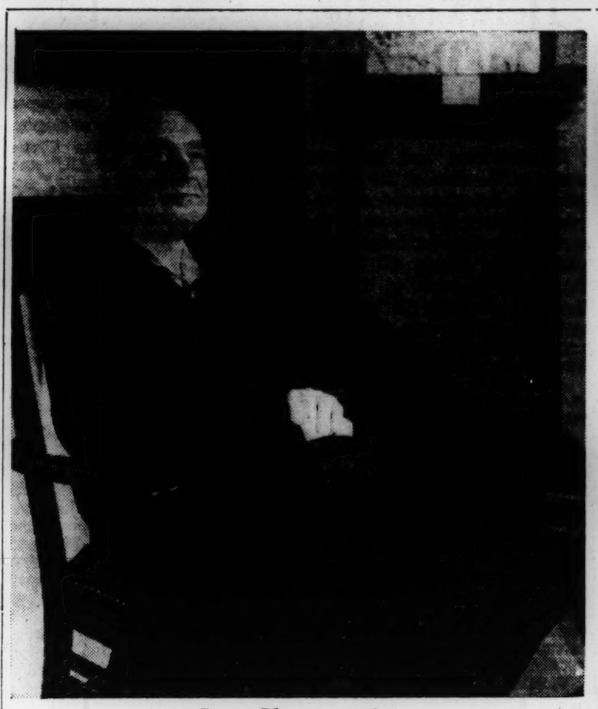
Such a risk in ordinary times might be very great, but it is not considered so great at the moment. Most of the pictures are straight action stories largely concerned with the war. It is felt that people in wartime will go to see nearly any picture which deals largely in excitement.

The story has been told recently of a leading man, drifting along for years in ordinary parts, who has just turned down the lead roles in four of the largest productions. It is not inconceivable that the time may come when leading players who have gone into the armed services will return to Hollywood on leave, to make pictures which now are awaiting their return, but that time is not yet.

* * *

Director John Rawlins took a crew of 115 technicians and actors to Texas to make the picture on the site of the school. He seems to have done most of his shooting in masses. Studio statistics relate that as many as 2,000 cadets were used in individual scenes, that 3,000 cadets were photographed in Sbisa Hall, that 5,000 were shown at the traditional yell practice, and 7,000 at the annual bonfire ceremony which precedes the game with Texas U.

Mr. Rawlins also managed to get shots of 1,400 sailors, 2,000 Texas citizens, and the faculty of the college, in a gala review honoring men from the college.



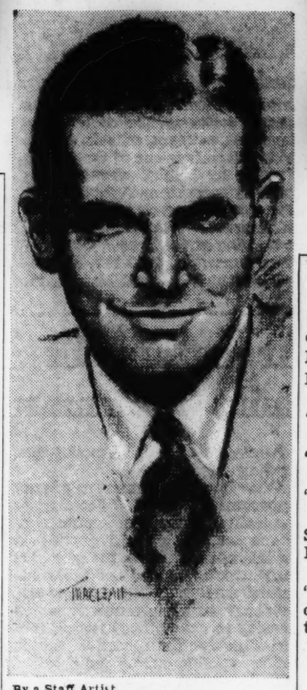
Serge Koussevitzky

Returning this week to the direction of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, after his midwinter vacation.

NBC

Jarmila Novotna

Singing Wednesday at the fifth Morning Musicale of the season.



By a Staff Artist

Robert Hall Collins

Who will give a recital tomorrow afternoon at Gardner Museum.

John E. Reed

Lubov Rostova

Appearing with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Boston Opera House, Feb. 19, in the new ballet, "Snow Maiden."

'Lucky Jordan' and Alan Ladd

"Lucky Jordan," at the Paramount and Fenway, is an artificial action melodrama about a racketeer (Alan Ladd) who objects to being drafted. He deserts camp, kidnaps a rich canteen worker for "protection," and comes into possession of valuable military information which is being sought by his former criminal associate for the Nazis. Repelled at last by German methods, "Lucky" turns his energies to a one-man spy hunt, and traps both gangsters and Nazis.

Since the film expresses only the loosest ethical standards, the reform of "Lucky" is not impressive. Frank Tuttle's direction supplies a certain pace and the conventional gangster screen play by Darrell Ware and Karl Tunberg offers Alan Ladd his familiar underworld role. Supporting parts are adequately played by Marie McDonald, Mabel Paige, Sheldon Leonard, Miles Mander, and John Wengraf. Helen Walker, a newcomer, acts the heroine.

"Army Surgeon," which is the companion feature, reminisces about the World War I romance of an army doctor (James Ellison) and his assistant (Jane Wyatt). The romantic triangle is established when an army flier (Kent Taylor) crashes near their front-line hospital and proves to be an old flame of the heroine. The rivals for the lady are forced to suspend hostilities when the three of them and a number of patients are trapped in the dugout station by an enemy bomb.

A. Edward Sutherland directed the film, which fulfills its modest ambitions as a minor romantic melodrama. The characters are efficiently played by the principals and by James Burke, George Cleveland, and Walter Reed.

Jarmila Novotna Program

Jarmila Novotna, Metropolitan Opera soprano, singing at the Morning Musicale at the Hotel Statler on Wednesday, Feb. 10, accompanied by George Reeves, will offer this program:

"Voi che sapete," from "Nozze di Figaro" ..... Mozart
Momus' Aria, from "Phoebus and Pan" ..... Bach
"My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair" ..... Haydn
"L'Absence" ..... Berlioz
Pastorale ..... Bizet
"L'Hiver" ..... Koechlin
"Toujours" ..... Fauré
Aria: The Jewel Song, from "Faust" ..... Gounod
"Little Star" ..... Moussorgsky
"None But the Lonely Heart" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Whether Day Dawns" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Našli, Jsme se, našli" ..... Kovafovic
"Snici, jesero" ..... Fibich
"Poem" ..... Fibich
Aria from the opera "Russalka" ..... Dvořák

Casablanca Films Here

Pictures of the meeting of President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill at Casablanca, for their recent conference, are now on view at Loew's State and Orpheum, Metropolitan, Keith Memorial, Paramount and Fenway.

Plays in Prospect

Men in Shadow—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Feb. 22. Melodrama presented by Max Gordon. Roy Hargrave is directing the production and will play one of the roles in a cast which includes Joseph De Santis, Ernest Graves, and Guy Spaull.

Pygmalion—At the Copley, beginning Monday, Feb. 22. Shaw's comedy, with Sylvia Sidney to head the cast, presented as the first of a series of revivals produced by Edward Gould. Two weeks' engagement.

Kiss and Tell—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, March 1. George Abbott's production of a new comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Two weeks' engagement preliminary to New York.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"This Rock," by Walter Livingston Faust, starring Billie Burke. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse—"The Pirates of Penzance," presented by the Elizabeth Peabody House Operetta Company. 8:15.

Travelogue

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Travel talk by Burton Holmes on "Our Russian Allies." 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Heart of the Golden West," Roy Rogers, Gabby Hayes. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 10.

Esquire—"Johnny Comes Marching Home." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Cat People," Simone Simon, Tom Conway. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Exeter—"Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 1:50, 5:05, 8:10. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 3:10, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, James Wyatt, Kent Taylor. 11:40 a. m.; 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 9:30 a. m., 12:23, 3:16, 6:09, 9:22. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez, Sabu. 10:34 a. m., 1:27, 4:20, 7:13, 10:26. "Army Chaplain." 12:10, 3:08, 6:06, 9:04.

Kenmore — "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Nancy Coleman. 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Henry and Dizzy," Henry Aldrich. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"Star Spangled Rhythm." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Franchot Tone, Victor Moore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Truck Busters." Richard Travis, Virginia Christine. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Modern—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Ice Capades Revue." Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Orpheum—"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05.

Paramount—"Lucky Jordan." Alan Ladd. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, James Wyatt, Kent Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

RKO Boston—"Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carole Bruce. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:45, 8:10, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:20, 7, 9:30.

Scollay—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. "Ice Capades Revue." Ellen Drew Richard Denning. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Beyond the Line of Duty," "Gay Rio via Magic Carpet," "Sweeney Steps Out," "Sports I. Q.," "Sniffer Soldiers," "Confusions of a Nutzy Spy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:44, 7:20, 9:58.

Telepix—"North Africa Travelogue," "Sports I. Q.," "Nancy and Her Pals," "Porky Pig Color Cartoon," "Dogs at War," "Rochester, "A Shin Is Born," 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Angels Over Broadway." Rita Hayworth, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "You Can't Beat the Law." Edward Norris, Joan Woodbury. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:25, 8:55.

Tremont—"Are Husbands Necessary?," Ray Milland. 9:35 a. m., 1:11, 4:45, 8:20. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45.

Uptown—"Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Man in the Trunk." Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," William Bendix. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Get Hep to Love," Robert Paige, Gloria Jean. "Timber," Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Meet the Mob." Dead End Kids. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Thunderbirds," Preston Foster, Gene Tierney, "Tish," Marjorie Main. 1:45, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "Now, Voyager." Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Fay Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.

BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Brookline: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Fay Emerson.

Coolidge Corner: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, P. Henreid. "Mountain Rhythm," Weaver Brothers and Elviry. 1:45, 8.

University: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 3:10, 6:20, 9:40. "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. "Inside the Law," Wallace Ford. 2, 7.

Codman: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Cairo." Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Silver Queen," George Brent. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. 3:12, 6:12. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7, 9:55.

Park: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Stand by All Networks," John Beal, Florence Rice.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, John Sutton. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, D. Reed. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Springtime in the Rockies." Betty Grable, John Payne. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Mystic: "Lady in Distress," Paul Lukas, Sally Gray. 2:25, 8:35. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 3:35, 7, 9:45.

Strand: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 7, 9:45. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 2:05, 8:30.

Orpheum: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 2:10, 8:05. "Iceland," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 3:40, 9:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson, Van Heflin. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 1:45, 7:45.

Pellsway: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Harry James "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Traitor Within," Don Barry, Jean Parker. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenburg, Leslie Brooks. 2, 8.

Strand: "Cairo," Robert Young, Jeanette MacDonald. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts, 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Girl Trouble." Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, John Sutton. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." 2, 8:20.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Give Out Sisters," the Andrews Sisters. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 2, 8.

Capitol: "Wings and the Woman," Ann Neagle. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 2, 8.

Strand: "Orchestra Wives," Glen Miller's Band. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Desperate Chance," William Gargan. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Carolyn Lee. 2:09, 7:54. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, Carla Lehmann. 3:34, 9:19.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Man in the Trunk," Lynn Roberts. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Timber," Andy Devine, Leo Carrillo. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sunday.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Highways by Night," J. Randolph, R. Carlson. "Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara.

Screen News

Cary Grant has signed a new contract with RKO Radio calling for five pictures over a long-term period. Star and studio are considering several stories for early production. Mr. Grant has just completed "From Here to Victory" with Laraine Day at this studio.

* * *

Samuel Goldwyn announces "With Flying Colors" as the title of his new comedy with music in which he will introduce Danny Kaye to the screen. It will be in Technicolor. Dinah Shore, the blues singer who made her film debut in "Thank Your Lucky Stars," has been engaged for a featured role. The screenplay by Don Hartman and Allen Borotz is nearing completion.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Feb. 6

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Feb. 7

10:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Feb. 7

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—March of Mercy.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Random Notes.
6:45 p. m.—Time to Dance.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
7:45 p. m.—Ted Florito's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W20B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra: Eugene Ormandy: Efram Zimbalist, conductors.
4:15 p. m.—Affairs of Tom, Dick, and Harry: Variety Show.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Milt Herth's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Rising Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—The Barries; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," John Reed King, mc.
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Herb Hagener's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Music Without Words"; Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—The War on Land. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Workers' Playtime. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs—Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—English Comments. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Tommy Get Your Fun." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Theatre. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Ballet Russe Programs

The repertory for the four-day engagement of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Boston Opera House, Feb. 17-20, follows:

Wednesday, Feb. 17—"Carnival," "Rodeo," "Beau Danube."

Thursday, Feb. 18—"Concerto," "Schéhérazade," "Prince Igor."

Friday, Feb. 19—"Snow Maiden," "Rodeo," "Magic Swan."

Saturday Matinee, Feb. 20—"Les Sylphides," "Nutcracker," "Prince Igor."

Saturday Evening, Feb. 20—"The Elves," "Rodeo," "Afternoon of a Faun." "La Boutique Fantasque."

Carmen Amaya Coming

Carmen Amaya and her company of 10 dancers and musicians will appear in Jordan Hall for two performances, Saturday matinee and evening, Feb. 27. Partnering Carmen Amaya will be Antonio Triana.

Short Features at Telepix

A travelogue on "North Africa" and a short feature, "A Ship Is Born," depicting the training of men for the merchant marine, are on view at the Telepix beginning today. Other items in the program are Ted Husing in "Sports Information Please," Nancy and her pals in a cartoon, Porky Pig color cartoon, and a film on dog training at Fort MacArthur. Half an hour of news completes the program.

Cleora Wood to Sing

Cleora Wood, soprano will be heard in a group of songs at the annual concert to be presented by the Massachusetts Women's Committee of the National Cathedral Association on Monday, Feb. 15, at 3 p. m., at the Chilton Club. Her program will include "The Kilties Pass," a war song composed by Miss Mabel Daniels, of Boston.

Popular Airs A-Plenty On Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Frank Black conducts the Cities Service Concert in a salute to the Army Air Corps and also a medley of Rodgers-Hart musical comedy favorites. Lucille Manners, soprano, and Ross Graham, baritone, are the regular soloists. NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Jan Struthers makes a return visit as guest on Information Please, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

The NBC String Quartet, with Mischa Mischakoff, first violin; Edwin Bachman, second violin; Carleton Cooley, viola, and Frank Miller, 'cello, play Sibelius' Quartet in D minor (Intimae Voces), NBC-WBZ, 10 a. m.

The Metropolitan Opera Company presents Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," with Helen Traubel as Isolde. Miss Traubel is the first American-born soprano to sing this role. Lauritz Melchior will be heard as Tristan; Kerstin Thorborg as Brangäne; Alexander Kipnis as King Mark; Julius Huehn as Kurvenal; Emery Darcy as Melot; Karl Laufkoetter as "A Shepherd"; John Gurney as "The Steeresman"; John Garris as "A Sailor's Voice." Eric Leinsdorf will conduct, BLUE-WHDH, 2 p. m.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzy returns, after several weeks' absence, to conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra in a program consisting of Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony and Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini," BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

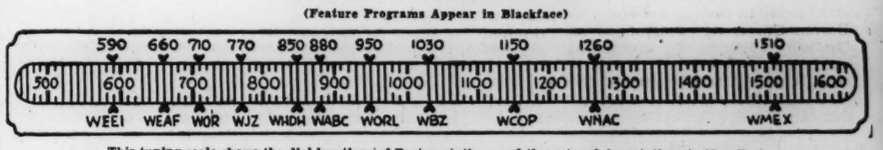
Rudolf Friml's "The Vagabond King," with Marion Claire, soprano, and Thomas L. Thomas, baritone, singing the leading roles, will be performed on Chicago Theater of the Air, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York City, is guest speaker on People's Platform. He and Chairman Lyman Bryson will discuss American postwar problems, with special emphasis on the future of our large cities, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

"The Sky's the Limit," RKO Radio's musical about an ace on a ten-day furlough, has gone into production, with Fred Astaire and Joan Leslie in the principal roles. Mr. Astaire figures in two solo dances, and he and Miss Leslie have two dance numbers together.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	University Extension Tlk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Philadelphia Orchestra:	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Eugene Ormandy, Efrem	Popular songs
3:30 'Hollywood'; 'Post'.	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Zimbalist, conductors.	Limerick Market
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Winter Serenade: Music.	"Right to Happiness"	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Limerick Market
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Affairs of Tom, Dick	Henry Busse's Orchestra
4:30 Neighborhood Call.	Johnny Doughboy Report-	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	& Harry: variety show;	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
4:45 Victory Education...	ing from London: News	"Young Widder Brown".	Bob Trendler's Orch.	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Kay Kyser's Orchestra.
5:15 Date Book: Follies	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	"Just Plain Bill"	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor.
5:45 Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15 'Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole, songs	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sportscast
6:30 Walt Cassell's Songs	Terry O'Toole, songs	Dinner Music; Songs	News from Abroad	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today.	Newscast	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World	Song Parade: Orchestra.	News Service
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	"La Libre Belgique";	Connie Mack; recorded.	Navy Yard Show
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	drama	John Barry, comment.	Navy Yard Show
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Rising Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15 drama; guests	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	The Barries: Willard Trio	Services
8:30 "Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy"; mu-	"Information Please!":	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Park Street Church
8:45 Thin Man"; News.	sical variety show	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Excursions in Science.
9:00 "Playhouse"; drama	"Gangbusters"; sketch..	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heater, news	Classical Album: Rim-
9:15 "Playhouse"; drama	"Gangbusters"; sketch..	Munn: Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	sky-Korsakoff: Schehe-
9:30 "That Brewster	Eddie Howard's Orch...	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	razade
9:45 Boy"; serial	Orchestra: Talk	quiz show; guests.	show; J. H. King, m. c.	Classical Album: Olym-
10:00 "Caravan"; Lanny	John Gunther, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Network Sports	pics-Philadelphia
10:15 Ross; Georgia	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou; music; guest	Network Sports	Falcons hockey game; News
10:30 Gibbs; H. Shriner.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	World's Most Honored	Network Sports	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
10:45 News; World War II	Men, Machines, Victory.	Music: M. Piastro, con.	Network Sports	Treasury Star Parade.
11:00 News; Cecil Brown.	Harry Durham's Orch...	News; Songs; Defense.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	'What Can I Do?'; drama	Dance orchestra	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30 Chick Floyd's Or-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Music Without Words";	Day's End; music
11:45 chestra	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Hit the Deck"	Newscast	Music; News	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Revelle Roundup	"Piesta"; music	
7:45 News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00 News of the World	Tune Up Time	Musical Clock	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Rise 'n' Shine: music	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Tal Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News; Morning Notes	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Music; 590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Musical program; News.	All Hail to You!	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Treasury Parade.	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade.	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Youth on Parade";	Legion Auxiliary talk	NBC String Quartet	News Service	Musical program
10:15 music; drama	Air Express Music	NBC String Quartet	Rainbow H'se: B. Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Army Relief Fund	Fishermen's Program	Hi Club Program	Juvenile Club Program	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Hillbilly Champions	Fishermen's Program	Clemens' Rodeo Rangers	Mason	
11:00 News; Red Cross	"The Servicemen's Hop"	Dramatization	Studio speaker	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15 Gardener's Clinic	"The Servicemen's Hop"	Dramatization	You Want to Be a Wave?	Musical program
11:30 "Let's Pretend," by	Memory Lane: music	Coast Guard on Parade.	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 Nila Mack: drama	Memory Lane: music	Coast Guard on Parade.	U. S. Army Band	News report
12:00 Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Chester Morris	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 'Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour: talk; music	Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Country Journal	Air Express Music	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.;	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Country Journal	Consumer talk	marimba; songs; strings	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30 News Service	"Lone Star Ramblers"	All Out for Victory	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
1:45 Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
2:00 News; "Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	"Musical Matinee"; Dr.	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Books"; speakers	Wagner's "Tristan and	Frank Black, conductor	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 Spirit of '43	Isolde"; Helen Traubel;	"Musical Matinee"	Mutual Goes Calling	Light Classics; Music
2:45 Spirit of '43	Lauritz Melchior; Ker-	"The Family at War"; dr.	Mutual Goes Calling	News Service
3:00 United We Stand:	stin Thorborg; Alex-	Minstrel

Women's Activities: Home Gardens a 'Must'

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Vegetable gardening is going to be absolutely necessary this year, Prof. Ray M. Koon, head of the Waltham Field Station, told the 250 clubwomen attending the Club Institute of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Young Women's Christian Association yesterday.

"The only way to get any more food than your ration allows will be to produce it yourself," he said.

Mr. Koon outlined the plans for the State-wide N. G. P. (nutrition, gardening, and preservation) program. Mr. Koon is a member of the State N. G. P. Committee, recently appointed by Governor Saltonstall to see that every fertile acre is utilized to produce food.

President Hugh P. Baker of Massachusetts State College is chairman of the state committee, but he has delegated the work to Prof. W. R. Cole, according to Mr. Koon. The women on the Committee include Mrs. Fred Spear, Chairman of the Division of Conservation and Gardens of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, who introduced Mr. Koon at yesterday's Institute, Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., of the Garden Club Federation, and Mrs. Roger S. Warner, Assistant Director of War Services, Boston.

Local N. G P.s

The program calls for setting up a local N. G. P. committee in every town and city in Massachusetts, under the sponsorship of existing local organizations with the initial responsibility falling on the Extension Service.

Women's clubs, garden clubs, parent-teacher associations, and the Grange are all being asked to devote one meeting this month or next to explaining the N. G. P. Committee program, Mr. Koon said.

The desire is to avoid having any one group dominate the scene, Mr. Koon explained. There must be no one left out because of competitive factions in existing organizations. Neither does the state committeee wish these local committees to take on a political flavor.

Have Soil Tested

The Extension Service at Massachusetts State College is preparing a series of radio scripts and press releases giving standardized gardening and canning information. There will also be a large force of speakers and demonstrators available to organizations.

Mr. Koon urged all prospective gardeners to have their soil tested before deciding what to plant. A cupful is sufficient and it can be mailed into the Field Station at Waltham.

Other Institute speakers included Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, who talked on "Invisible Weapons in the Minds and Hearts of Fighting Men"; Mrs. Charles C. Ross of Springfield, who urged clubwomen to provide day care for children of war workers; Mrs. James M. Knight of Foxboro; Mrs. Cady R. Elder of Amherst; Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, Federation Chairman of Russian War Relief; Mrs. A. Chesley York; Mrs. Wilson H. Roads; Lieut. Margaret Knox of the WAAC, and Mrs. Joseph E. Davidson. Mrs. Robert M. Hill presided.

By a Staff Photographer

Back-Yard Farmers Give Attention

Officers of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts who are in charge of the annual midwinter meeting to be held at Horticultural Hall next Wednesday. Left to right: Mrs. Harold Plimpton, President; Mrs. John C. Jones, Jr., Metropolitan Regional Vice-President; Mrs. Lyon Weyburn, Program Chairman. The map they are consulting shows the location of every Garden Club that belongs to the Federation. The morning session on Wednesday opens at 10:30 and the speakers will be Capt. Philip Horton Smith, President of the Community Garden Club of Hamilton and Wenham, and Ernest K. Thomas, Executive Secretary of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society. Mr. Thomas will give a practical talk on "Some Basic Principles of Successful Gardening." During the noon recess Harold T. Bent will have an exhibit showing the proper conservation method of sowing seed. At 2 p. m. Prof. Walter Prichard Eaton of Yale University will give an illustrated lecture on "English Cottage Gardens and American Back Yards."

Affairs School To Talk Farm, Labor Topics

Farm and labor problems are among the topics to be discussed at the annual School of Public Affairs to be held at the Newton Center Woman's Club on Monday. The school is sponsored by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, the Newton League of Women Voters, the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Newton Center Woman's Club.

At the morning session, which opens at 10:30, Miss Mary R. Heard, of the Division of Information of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, will speak on "The Farmer Has His Problems, Too."

During the box-luncheon period, Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Albert S. Schaller, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, will discuss legislation of interest to their respective organizations.

Miss M. Louise Walworth of Newton Center is Chairman of the School of Public Affairs, and Mrs. Clifford G. Caseley, 48 Amherst Road, Waban, has charge of the tickets. The sessions are open to the public.

Sugar Left Out In These Recipes

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will be published each Friday in this column one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the co-operation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

Today's recipes are given by Mrs. Dorothy A. Ripley of Dedham, who is a member of the Hyde Park Current Events Club and of the American Home Department of the State Federation. She recommends them because they require no sugar.

Date Pie

3 egg yolks
1 tall can evaporated milk
1 half-pound package dates, cut up

Beat egg yolks and evaporated milk slightly, just enough to blend. Add dates. Cook in top of double boiler, stirring until thick (about 8 minutes). Place in cooked pie shell and top with your favorite meringue, or try

Honey Meringue

3 egg whites
½ cup honey

For electric mixer, put egg whites and honey in bowl. Beat at second speed until mixture stands in points (10 to 15 minutes). To hand mix, beat egg whites until thick, add honey gradually, beating thoroughly between each addition. Honey meringue is not baked.

Macaroons

½ cup condensed milk
2 cups shredded coconut
1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix well. Drop by spoonfuls on cookie sheet and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 12 minutes.

Waacs to Be Guests Of Boston Quota Club

WAACs and their escorts will be entertained by the Quta Club of Boston at the Hotel Pioneer on Feb. 7 from 5:30 to 7:30 p. m.

Since recruiting for the Women's Army Auxilliary Corps first started, the president of Boston Quota Club, Miss Carolyn LaVers, has given freely of her time to interviewing applicants at the First Service Command recruiting headquarters.

In charge of arrangements for Feb. 7 is Mrs. Anne C. Young, and chairman of hospitality is Miss Mary T. McCann. Serving as pourers will by the Misses Daisy B. Treen, Nora McQuade, Mary L. Guyton and Dr. Anna Parker. Miss Yvonne DeRosiers will sing, accompanied by Madeline Meredith. The late afternoon hours were chosen to accommodate the many Waacs on Sunday duty.

Salvation Army Installs Brigadier

Brigadier Herbert Smith was installed last night as head of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island division of the Salvation Army in a ceremony conducted by Col. Richard F. Stretton, New England Commander at Palace Corps Auditorium. Maj. James Hepburn was installed as young peoples secretary of the same division.

Brigadier Smith, former head of the Eastern New York division at Albany, succeeds Brigadier Albert Morrill, transferred to New York. Major Hepburn, transferred from Hamilton, Ohio, succeeds Maj. Earl E. Lord. Mrs. Herbert Smith is the divisional secretary of the Home League, the women's organization that prepares garments for men in the armed forces.

Government Leases Many N. E. Houses

Nearly 500 New England families have come to the rescue of overcrowded defense districts in offering their homes to the Government under lease for conversions into dormitories or apartments for war workers, the National Housing Agency announced today.

At the same time, the Federal Public Housing Administration disclosed that Perry Mill, 110-year-old Newport, R. I., textile plant, had become the first property in the United States to be purchased outright by the Government for conversion to war housing needs. All other properties so far in the national program have been obtained on lease only.

Added to these energetic attacks upon housing problems, Federal Housing Commissioner Abner H. Ferguson announced that privately financed remodelings of existing dwellings in the interests of housing war workers would be placed on a priority basis comparable to all other war housing. This decision is expected to push conversions into high gear within another few weeks.

Thus the day's news in housing adds up to an encouraging outlook for such hard-hit defense areas as Springfield, Mass., Portland, Maine, Hartford, Bridgeport, Meriden, Williamantic and New Britain, Conn., where efforts to keep workers on the job are hampered by "slumming" conditions. Government leasings are practically "all gravy" for the homeowners who relinquish all financial obligations for the duration, including taxes, mortgage costs, and fixed charges.

When the war is over or the leases terminate, Uncle Sam returns the homes to the original owners, plus all the improvements which will make them revenue producing.

There are no strings attached to a situation set up by the war emergency, according to John M. Dobbs, Regional Director for the NHA in Boston. The need for homes is urgent, he said, and the curtailment of new construction makes it essential that war workers be housed in existing structures. "This is a problem challenging to our patriotism, ingenuity and determination."

Because of the seriousness of the housing problem in Springfield, real estate brokers are being invited to engage actively in the Government program for conversion. The Home Owners Loan Corporation is authorized to locate the properties and lease properties in part where another part is in use.

All-Out Effort Declared Need In Fund Drive

Early estimates today put contributions to the Greater Boston United War Fund at $5,400,000, with individual reports from the 118 money-raising units of the Fund to be tallied at today's "Dutch Treat" luncheon at the City Club, where Col. Robert Cutler of the U. S. Army, a former General Chairman of the Fund, was the principal speaker.

Despite the increased activity, the Fund total still lagged nearly $500,000 behind the total on this date last year, and General Chairman Charles C. Cabot warned that only all-out efforts on the part of everyone connected with the drive would send it over the top.

He expressed satisfaction over the number of individuals and business concerns who have called for special pledge cards to give extra contributions in the names of men and women now serving with the armed forces. A considerable number of gifts of this type already have been made.

It was announced that 24 more Boston Public Schools had reached or exceeded their quotas, bringing the total to date to 62.

The schools were: Girls' Latin School, Boston; Gilbert Stuart, Dorchester; Michelangelo, North End; John A. Andrew, South Boston; William Barton Rogers, Hyde Park; James A. Garfield, Brighton; Agassiz, Jamaica Plain; Oliver H. Perry, South Boston; Harvard, Charlestown; Eliot, North End; Henry Grew, Hyde Park; Hancock, North End; Wendell Phillips, West End; Elihu Greenwood, Hyde Park; Girls' High, Boston; William E. Blackstone, West End; Prince School, Back Bay; Abraham Lincoln, South Boston; Francis Parkman, Jamaica Plain; Washington Irving, Roslindale; William E. Russell, Dorchester; Lowell, Jamaica Plain; Chapman and Joseph E. Barnes, both of East Boston. It was also announced that the school custodians had contributed 100 per cent of quota.

Individual gifts of $500 and over acknowledged today included:

$10,000—Alvan T. Fuller; Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin McElwain.
3,009—Anonymous.
1,400—Miss Emily S. Reed.
1,285—Christian Science Committee, additional. (Total to date, $6,051.)
1,250—Moses T. Stevens.
1,200—Anonymous (2).
1,100—Miss Dorothy Bartol.
1,050—Dr. and Mrs. Franklin G. Balch.
1,025—Anonymous.
1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Beebe; William H. Doty.
900—Anonymous.
875—Miss Clara B. Winthrop.
800—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. McIntyre.
730—Anonymous.
700—Green Shoe Associates.
650—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beal.
600—Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, additional (total to date $1,200); Dr. and Mrs. William E. Ladd; Mrs. Leverett S. Tuckerman; Mrs. Alexander Whiteside.
560—Anonymous.
500—Joseph P. Draper, additional (total to date $1,000); Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm W. Greenough; Yoland D. Markson; Harry L. Rise; Mrs. I. L. Walker.

Company gifts of $500 and over include:

$6,146—Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.
6,012—Anonymous.
5,500—Markson Brothers and Affiliated Companies.
4,000—Monsanto Chemical Company.
3,850—Anonymous.
2,175—Colonial Provision Company, Inc.
2,000—Northwestern Leather Company Trust.
1,950—Marks Brothers Co.
1,650—Anonymous.
1,538—Associated Jewish Philanthropies, Inc. employees.
1,375—American Hide & Leather Company.
1,270—Employees of Colonial Provision Company, Inc., represented by Packinghouse Workers (CIO), No. 11.
1,050—Paine Furniture Company.
1,045—Anonymous.
1,000—Bay Products Corp.; Emile Bernat & Sons Company; De Voe & Raynolds Co. Inc. and Wadsworth Howland & Company, Inc.; E. & F. King & Company, Inc.; Thomas Long Company and employees.
890—Anonymous.
692—Cram & Ferguson and employees.
683—Waverly Heating Company and employees.
525—Anonymous (2).
523—Colonial Provision Company, Inc. executives.
509—Herrick Company and employees.
500—Anonymous; B. B. Chemical Company; General Ship and Engine Works; Griess-Pfleger Tanning Company; H. F. Livermore Company and employees; H. O. Rondeau Shoe Co.

City Club to Hold Saturday Talks

A new round table for discussion of Boston and Massachusetts State problems was announced today by the Boston City Club in the setting up of a Saturday noon series. The plan was developed by the Civic Affairs Committee of the Club. The sessions, which will be held every other Saturday, are designed to bring out experts in important fields for small group discussions.

The round tables, which begin tomorrow, has for its first speaker Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Fuel Conservator. He will go over the fuel situation in Massachusetts.

Book 2 Registration Opens Feb. 22

Residents of Suffolk County will register alphabetically for War Ration Book 2 at the same schools from which they received their No. 1 (Sugar) Ration Books.

At a meeting of more than 100 high and elementary school principals of the City yesterday, called by School Superintendent Arthur L. Gould, Assistant Superintendent Dennis C. Haley outlined the regulations applying to the issuing of the new ration book by the nearly 4,300 teachers who will handle the 792,000 Boston applicants at 180 schools.

Registration will begin for persons whose last names begin with the letters A to E on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. Those whose last names begin with F to L, will register on Tuesday, Feb. 23; M to R, on Wednesday, Feb. 24; and S to Z, on Thursday, Feb. 25. Hours of registration on all days will be from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Those who foresee their inability to register on a specified day are urged to register on Monday, if possible, when it is expected that at least 29 per cent of Boston's population will be registered.

The local Office of Price Administration today answered some of the questions being asked about the rationing of processed foods:

Q. My family consists of my husband, our two children, and myself. What is my family's allowance of canned foods when rationing begins?

A. Twenty cans; five per person, excluding those containing less than eight ounces.

Q. If I have more cans than that, will the extra cans have to be turned in when rationing begins?

A. No, but one blue eight-point stamp will be taken out of ration book two for each can beyond the allowable five.

Q. Do I have to count all the canned foods in my home?

A. Count all the cans, bottles, and jars that contain eight ounces or more. Home-canned foods are not included and there are certain other exceptions.

Q. Exactly which foods are to be reported?

A. Include all commercially canned (tin or glass) fruits (including spiced fruits) and vegetables, canned fruit and vegetable juices, all canned soups, chili sauce and catsup.

Q. Will stamps be deducted for canned foods which are part of an "emergency shelf" to be used only in case of an air raid or other disaster?

A. Yes. All cans of food to be rationed and weighing eight ounces or more must be included in the count.

Q. How and when will these extra cans be reported?

A. They will be reported to local rationing registrars when war ration book 2 is distributed, on a form called "Consumer Declaration."

Q. Where will I get the form on which to report my extra stock of canned foods?

A. Watch for it to appear in your newspaper some time after Feb. 15. Clip it out and fill in the facts on Feb. 21. Registration for War Ration Book 2 begins on Feb. 22 and you will save time by bringing a completed form with you.

Q. Will each member of the family fill out one of these forms?

A. No. Only one form will be used for the entire family. The form has a space for writing in the names of all members of the family unit.

Q. Do I include my housekeeper in this list of names? She lives with us and eats all her meals in our home.

A. No. List only the members of the family. Your housekeeper must fill out a separate declaration form.

'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good through this date.

Feb. 8—Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good until March 21 for one pound.

Feb. 20—Last day to purchase canned fruits or vegetables until March 1.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, worth 9 gallons each in Zone B.

Feb. 22—Six days of registration for food ration book No. 2 begin.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 14—Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

Adjustable Pay Plan for Quincy Employees Urged

William M. Edmonston, Executive Secretary of the Quincy Taxpayers' Association, said recently that the city council should consider the "rationing of taxes" inasmuch as many other things are rationed.

He urged that city employees' salaries be adjusted by a systematic method of gearing public salaries to economic conditions through the so-called adjustable salary plan. Such a plan, he said, would automatically raise and lower salaries and wages in direct proportion to increases and decreases in the cost of living.

"The value of an adjustable salary plan is two-fold," he pointed out. "First, it holds the real wages of an employee, in terms of the goods and services the pay envelope will buy, at a constant level; and second, it removes salary-adjustments as far as possible from political jockeying."

He made his comment in connection with the raise of $500 a year sought by public school teachers in Quincy, which, he said, would mean an additional appropriation of $250,000 and about $2 more on each thousand dollars of valuation on the tax rate.

Farm Labor Issue Conference Topic

Plans for increasing production of farm products in Massachusetts this year to exceed the record crop grown in 1942 were being discussed today by the Massachusetts Agricultural Labor Committee.

The Committee, headed by Louis A. Webster, Commissioner of Agriculture, was called into session by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to set up definite machinery to provide adequate farm labor in the Bay State.

"The Nation and the Commonwealth need food, and need it badly," Commissioner Webster said in a statement issued preliminary to the meeting. "Last year saw the largest crop in Massachusetts in many years, with a total of $115,000,000 worth produced on farms in this State. In 1943, we need still more and the limiting factor is labor.

"There are 31,897 farms in Massachusetts, of which 15,000 employ paid labor," the Commissioner said. "Massachusetts farmers have always spent more money per farm for labor than any other State in the union. As great as the need is, probably 20,000 or 25,000 people taken from non-essential industries or schools within or without the Commonwealth, and placed on the right Massachusetts farms, would tide us over in 1943."

Mr. Webster said that the patriotic necessity of food production must be better understood, and that it was part of the duty of the Agricultural Labor Committee to work out suitable recognition for food production service.

"Neither this Committee nor any other committee can completely solve the farm labor problem, but with a full-time co-ordinator and the co-operation of all the groups involved, all workable plans for placing farm labor can be executed."

Housewares Show Coming

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will officially open the tenth annual Housewares Show of New England to be held next Monday through Friday at the Parker House. This show, the largest in its history, will have on exhibition 237 manufacturers lines of new products, many nonessential to the war effort. The event is not open to the general public.

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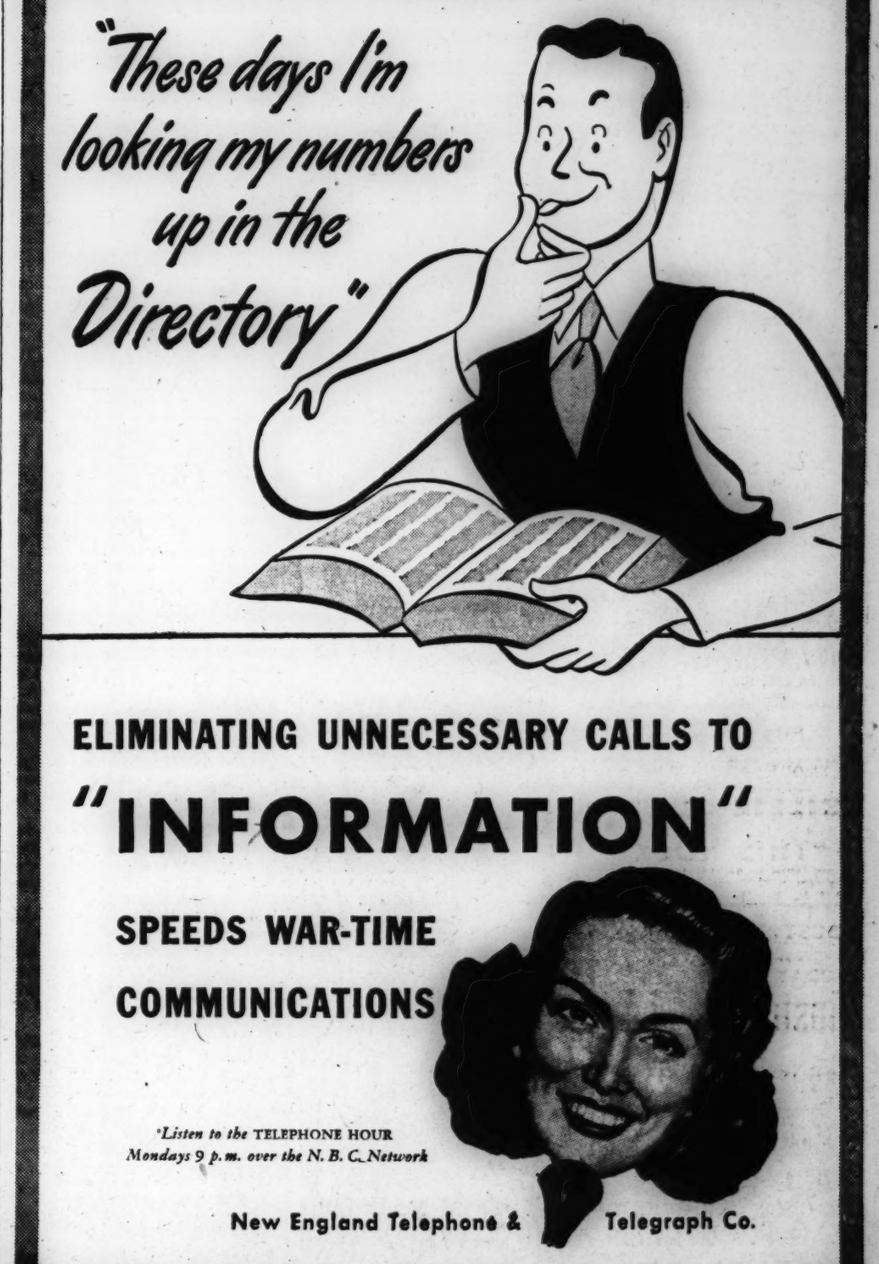

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Germans Rush Tanks to Hold Rostov

Continued from Page 1

were reported desperately rushing squadrons of tanks and divisions of infantry reserves into the battles raging west and south of Krasny-Liman.

In breaking through to Krasny-Liman the Russian Army pushed deep into the rich Ukraine to develop a potential flanking movement against the important German strongholds of Kharkov and Voroshilovgrad. Soviet forces were well to the west of the latter city.

The remainder of nine German and Hungarian divisions surrounded west of Voronezh appeared to be facing the fate of the Nazi force that was encircled and annihilated at Stalingrad. The newspaper Pravda reported the trapped forces were fighting in scattered garrisons, with no communication with one another. Fatalities already were reported to total 17,000, with 27,000 captured.

Directly east and north of Rostov the Germans were reported counterattacking with abundant tanks and motorized forces as they made a supreme effort to hold the key city where the Don empties into the Sea of Azov and thus retain a land route of escape for their hard-pressed troops in the Caucasus.

Nazis Only Hold Northern Edge

The Germans now hold only the northern edge of the Caucasus, on a line running up the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov coast from Novorossisk to Rostov, with their deepest point inland at Krasnodar. Krasnodar is reported threatened on three sides and in imminent peril.

Russian Army forces of Gen. I. V. Tulenieff were reported to have the Germans' Caucasus forces in flight and to be driving them hourly from more populated places and fast blocking their lines of retreat. One determined Soviet drive was aimed at Timashevskaya, 36 miles north of Krasnodar. Should Timashevskaya fall, it was pointed out, all German troops in the Western Caucasus either would face a sea trip via Novorossisk or would have to try to escape over the Kerch Straits into the Crimea.

The German High Command communiqué broadcast by the Berlin Radio reported that powerful Soviet forces had attempted to make landings at Novorossisk, but had been frustrated. The landing forces were encircled, the Germans said, and faced destruction. Nineteen landing craft were sunk, Berlin said.

The German communiqué also reported "strong enemy attacks in the Don estuary region," indicating the Red Army was near Rostov.

The Russians sent two spearhead columns overrunning Starominskaya and Kanevskaya in the Western Caucasus. These towns, 32 miles apart, are both only 38 miles from the Sea of Azov.

Their seizure effectively split the Germans based in the Novorossisk-Krasnodar areas of the Caucasus—perhaps 200,000 men—from the Nazi pivot base of Rostov to the north. All main escape roads and railways leading to Rostov from the south now are in Russian hands.

It is 38 miles from Staromiskaya to the Azov port and railhead of Yeisk, which probably would be used in any German attempt at evacuation from this area, but an even less distance—24 miles—to Yeisk estuary. Similarly, Kanevskaya is a mere 20 miles from another bay off the Sea of Azov—Beisugski estuary—but 38 miles to the railhead and port of Akhtari.

Communique Tells Of Break-Through

The break-through of Rostov's own perimeter of fortifications was announced thus by the communiqué:

"South of Rostov-on-the-Don our troops continued a successful offensive. On one of the lines northwest of Mechetinskaya [apparently in the Kagalnitskaya area, 30 miles below Rostov] the enemy set up a powerful defense line.

"The Germans had built numerout blockhouses and trenches and had set up barbed wire entanglements and had densely mined the approaches.

"A powerful blow by Soviet artillery, tank, infantry, and cavalry forces broke through the defenses and penetrated into the enemy's positions. They occupied several strongly fortified populated places. The Germans retreated."

Berlin said the Russian Marines hitting the Germans from the rear had landed on the Taman Peninsula above the Nazi-held Black Sea naval base of Novorossisk. The Taman Peninsula is separated from the Crimea by the seven-mile-wide Kerch Strait which lies between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

On the Voronezh front the Russians, in announcing the killing or capture of 44,000 more Germans since Jan. 27, boosted the total Axis casualties to more than 100,000 on that front alone.

The Russians now threatening Kursk from several directions had swept nearly 100 miles west of Voronezh on the upper Don, pushing steadily over deep snowfields on skis and motorized sleds. The special communiqué said Shchigry, 33 miles east of Kursk, had fallen, as well as Tim, 42 miles to the southeast.

Twenty-two miles north of Kursk the Russians held Zolotukhino, captured Feb. 3. The midnight bulletin also said Kolpny, 40 miles to the northeast, now was in Russian hands. Kolpny is the beginning of a railway spur that winds down to the main Voronezh-Kursk railway a short distance east of Kursk.

Solomons:

U. S. Troops Gain On Guadalcanal

United States troops made further advances against the Japanese on Guadalcanal Feb. 2, despite aerial bombardment from the enemy, the Navy announced, while warships of the rival fleets apparently still skirmished throughout the Solomon Islands area.

The American ground forces continued their advance to the west, driving the Japanese toward the end of the island. They occupied elevated positions west of the Bonegi River.

The sea fighting, the Navy said, consists of "recurrent engagements" in which air forces of both sides have taken part since the sparring for position began several days ago.

Japanese planes bombed American positions on the nights of Feb. 1 and 2. The strength of the attackers and the results they obtained were not reported.

American airmen, meanwhile, hit twice at the Japanese. A fighter plane strafed enemy barges in Guadalcanal waters Feb. 2 and that same night dive bombers and torpedo planes which also can carry bombs, struck the Japanese airfield at Munda.

The enemy barges strafed near Aruligo Point, about four miles southeast of Cape Esperance on Gaudalcanal, might have been seeking to land reinforcements for hard-pressed Japanese ground troops. However, one Navy man expressed the opinion that they were just as likely to have been removing men as bringing in new troops.

Fires and heavy explosions were seen at Munda after the dive bombers and torpedo planes dropped their loads on the Japanese airfield there.

South Pacific:

Buin Airdrome Raided 3 Hours

In indirect support of our forces in the Solomons, Catalina flying boats harrassed the Japanese airdrome at Buin, on the southern tip of Bougainville Island, for three hours in a night raid Feb. 4, starting seven fires. Four were believed to be burning planes.

Buin is roughly 300 miles northwest of American-held Guadalcanal.

Other raiders attacked seven places in the Southwestern Pacific area, including Rabaul, New Britain, which had its sixth consecutive night raid. Observation there has been extremely difficult lately, and nothing specific has been reported as certainly hit for several days.

A direct hit was scored on a Japanese cargo ship camouflaged with coconut fronds at Arawe on the south coast of New Britain, and it last was seen on a reef, listing.

Below Salamaua, where patrol ground fighting has been in progress for a week, local skirmishes continued.

Tunisia:

Americans Destroy 26 German Planes

American aerial raiders destroyed 26 German planes and damaged 26 more with a loss of only 10 of their own aircraft in smashing attacks against German airdromes and auxiliary fields at Gabes, a spokesman announced.

United States armored forces, however, withdrew from the Sened railway station in Central Tunisia, 65 miles northwest of Gabès, after "accomplishing the purpose of their mission," the spokesman said.

An Allied communiqué had ignored the Sened sector, reporting there was no change in the ground situation.

British troops in the Bou Arada sector to the north maintained control of the heights of Djebel Mansour, which they captured the previous day, and beat off German attacks.

Twenty-five of the Axis planes destroyed were downed in action directly related to the Gabès raids and the other was caught in one of the aerial sweeps across the front. The attack followed another bombing of the docks of Bizerte on the night of Feb. 3.

Duplicating their successes in Europe and Pacific theaters, two formations of B-17 Flying Fortresses shot down 24 German fighters in running engagements continuing for 50 miles. Escorting P-38 lightnings bagged another German fighter. One B-17 and four P-38s failed to return.

Five Allied fighters were lost in other forays over Axis territory. The edge of 26-to-10 followed a 48-hour period in which German and Italian fighters had held a slight advantage in the number of planes shot down.

Fires Started At Gabès

Raining high explosives on the targets at Gabès airdrome and dispersal fields, the American heavy bombers started six or seven fires.

The Luftwaffe's failure to break up the Flying Fortress operations by mass interceptions with Messerschmitt 109s and Focke-Wulf 190s was regarded by officers here as a heartening development of the Tunisian campaign.

Observers said the latest model German fighters fell in flames like a shower of meteorites as the bombers repelled their passes with .50 caliber machine guns.

There was little action on the drawn-out front lines in Tunisia, with the Germans apparently not ready to attempt to widen the corridor by which Marshal Rommel is expected to try to withdraw to the Tunis-Bizerte area.

This corridor, averaging about 70 miles in width from Bizerte to the Mareth Line, offers the Allies a number of chances to choke off the Axis with a sudden attack toward the sea..

Tanks:

British Conquer Huge Mark VI

A new 52-ton German Mark VI tank was knocked out on the Tunisian Front by British six-pounders which pierced its thick armor with four shells, a United Nations spokesman said.

"We have investigated the tank inside and out and found that it had been pierced by four six-pounder shells," the spokesman said. He referred to one of the two 52-tonners knocked out in a battle several days ago at Bou Arada.

The German tanks were reported to have seven inches of armor in front and equipped with an 88-mm. cannon.

First battle estimates of Germany's giant new tank failed to impress military observers here who said the weapon probably was of greater value defensively than for aggressive operations.

First mention of the new tank came from Tunisia, where only a relatively small number were believed in use.

The composite picture of the tank as gathered from American, British and foreign sources in London indicate the Mark VI weighs between 56 and 62 tons. The main armor belt is about seven inches thick and slightly more at the vulnerable spots. The heaviest gun is an 88-mm. The tank carries a crew of eight, lumbers at about 22 miles an hour and undoubtedly produces heavy fire power with all its guns.

One well informed foreign source said it was equipped with a flamethrower having a 75-yard range.

This combination of armor and guns is much heavier than anything used by the United States or Great Britain. The 70-ton Russian Voroshilov tank has been in use in the East but has not been prominent in the winter offensive.

Italy Bombed:

Turin and Spezia Raided by British

The RAF night-bombed Turin and the Spezia naval base in Northern Italy and simultaneously attacked the Ruhr and the German submarine base at Lorient in France.

Only three bombers were reported lost in the raids, which constituted one of the most sweeping single night's operations the RAF ever has attempted.

It was the first time that home-based British bombers had taken the long trail across the Alps to attack Northern Italy since Dec. 11.

Excellent weather was encountered over Turin and the city, center of the Italian automobile industry, was heavily bombed, an announcement said.

Spezia, main northern base of the Italian Navy, is about 60 miles southeast of Genoa and 120 miles southeast of Turin.

Good weather also was encountered over Lorient, the British reported, and the bombing there was "heavy and concentrated." The port, important base for Hitler's submarine operating in the Atlantic, had been blasted repeatedly by the RAF during the past month—the last time on the night of Jan. 29.

The specific objectives attacked in the Ruhr were not immediately disclosed, the formal announcement saying merely that targets in that industrial area had been "bombed in the course of reconnaissance flights over Germany."

Burma:

1,000-Pound Bombs Blast Rangoon

American-made Liberator bombers of the Royal Air Force pounded Rangoon with 1,000-pound bombs as British and Japanese force remained locked in combat on the Mayu Peninsular front in Western Burma, a British communiqué said.

Blenheim bombers, escorted by fighters, meanwhile bombed Japanese positions at Rathedaung on the west end of the narrow front about 25 miles northwest of Akyab. Other RAF formations ranged inland to attack the airdrome at Magwe from low level.

'Mosquito' Bombers Flying From Malta

Recorded by CBS

The new British Air Force Commander in the Middle East disclosed today that "Mosquito aircraft, the world's fastest light bombers are now operating from Malta on intruder missions" the British Radio reported.

"They belong to a squadron which formerly operated with great success over Western Europe from bases in Britain.

The whole squadron has gone out to Malta and is having equal success over Sicily and Tunisia."

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Associated Press Radiophoto

Churchill in Cyprus

Prime Minister Winston Churchill called at the Island of Cyprus, a British Mediterranean possession, during his visit to President Inonu of Turkey and here he is, at the left, wearing the uniform of a Commodore of the Royal Air Force, greeted by a Greek priest, center, and a Mohammedan Sheik.

Italian Crown Prince Dispatched to Russia

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 5

Crown Prince Humbert of Italy has been appointed commander of all remaining Italian divisions on the Russian Front, according to information reaching United Nations quarters today.

Some observers said the appointment might be designed to remove the Prince as a possible focal point of a political upheaval in Italy.

Allied and Pro-Fascist Mixing In Algiers Causes Concern

Continued from Page 1

practically beyond any human control."

But there is no question of the fact that Gen. Henri Giraud, the present High Commissioner, constitutes an acceptable leader for the overwhelming majority of the French here.

For he represents many ideas held by wealthy colonists and landowners, and his personal integrity, military reputation, and romantic status as an escapee here commend him widely to popular thought.

As it was put to me, "this is time for making war, not social reforms, and Giraud is a good soldier."

Axis propaganda has vigorously fanned anti-Allied and particularly anti-British sentiment among Arab Nationalists and Arabs as a whole, when the Germans entered Tunisia one of their first acts was to release Arab Nationalists imprisoned here.

This they followed by generous bribes, including 50,000,000 liters of olive oil.

By contrast, Chief Messali, head of the Partie Populaire Algerien, is still in prison, and there has been a lack of intensive Allied propaganda among the Arabs to offset German activities of the same sort.

In Tunisia Arab Nationalists of the Destour organization—counterpart of the Partie Populaire Algerien—have been encouraged to give every assistance to Axis forces in return for favored treatment.

Few Combat Troops

In Algiers, except for volunteers in mixed regiments, the Arabs have in the main been left out of military schemes. Although many of the Arabs are good fighters, especially in the interior, they are poor soldiers and do not want to fight for France, let alone the Allies.

The Europeans remain identified in their thought with unredeemed promises of which much has been made by Goebbels propaganda.

About 60,000 is expertly estimated as the total of really effective combat troops they are likely to produce, and it is considered that a call-up of these may not be worth the trouble entailed. There has indeed been plenty of trouble in regions where they have been roped in for local service.

The Nationalists who want political power include a high proportion of Arab intellectuals and professional men. There are about 15,000 of them, such as the Nationalista Algiera.

Jewish Problem Serious

But the Arabs are not the only problem. The question of the Jews is a serious one.

According to an expert whose life work has been intimately connected with the administration of the native population—comprising about 90 per cent of the entire community—the character of the Jewish problem here has been greatly exaggerated by anti-Semitic interests. But it has wide ramifications.

The worst enemies of the Jews are not the general run of Arabs and Berbers who comprise the vast majority of the population of North Africa but rich Arabs and French colonists whose enmity to the Jews is due to financial considerations.

There are many Jews among the refugees in the European segment of North Africa's population and they are assailed mainly on the same grounds. Their name is usually mentioned in the same breath as Freemasons who are anathema to the Roman Catholic Church to which Marshal Pétain gave devote allegiance.

General Giraud himself is by no means pro-Semitic. War correspondents who saw him recently found the General very touchy on this question. He described the Jewish problem as his and France's affair and, when it was pointed out that the rest of the world was very interested too, replied tartly, "It is not the business of the rest of the world."

General Giraud did say later, however, that property rights lost by the Jews are to be restored and their children to be admitted into schools here without discrimination.

The matter of the vote for the Jews is unsettled—at least publicly—and this is a tricky problem with specific local difficulties because the Arabs don't have citizenship rights and are subjects without the vote unless they elect to forfeit Islamic religion, customs, and ties.

Jews here were given the vote by the French Jewish statesman Cremifux in 1875, but it was removed by Marshal Pétain in 1940. Only about 2,000 Arabs have exchanged Islam for the French vote, but the Arabs are very jealous about the Jews having it if they themselves do not.

Davies Sees Hint In Nazi Mourning

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, said in a radiocast last night that days of mourning and grief in Germany suggest the possibility that Hitler has passed on.

A Foreign Office spokesman in London, however, expressed an opinion today suggestions that Hitler had passed on were "sheer nonsense,"

"These days of mourning and grief in Germany supposedly because of the Stalingrad defeat and the fact that Hitler did not make his 10th anniversary speech last week suggests the possibility that Hitler is dead," Mr. Davies said, speaking from Washington on the March of Time radiocast.

In Boston, Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, speaking last night at the annual Dartmouth College Boston Alumni meeting, said:

"There is nothing more discouraging than to hear it said that if Hitler could be assassinated everything would be all right. We've got to do more than that. We've got to assassinate an idea."

Finns Seek Way of Escape From War Ties With Axis

Continued from Page 1

graphical and political position of Rumania completely dominated as it is by the Nazis.

Nevertheless the mere fact that such "feelers" have come out of Rumania is regarded here as significant of the rot that is beginning to set in among Hitler's more or less willing helpers.

Hungary Less Involved

Until recently Hungarians are understood to have fared much better as far as their contribution toward Russian campaigns is concerned. The proportion of Hungarian troops sent to Russia was much smaller than that of the Rumanians.

At the beginning of the present Soviet offensive, however, Hitler pressed Hungarians to dispatch more troops, and many of these have now suffered heavy losses in the sector south and west of Voronezh.

Partly as a result of this setback, but even more as a consequence of the growing conviction among satellite states that Hitler has now lost all chance of winning the war, Hungarians, too, have endeavored to let it be known lately that they have no longer any taste for continuing to fight the Axis' battles for it.

No Actual Resistance

Neither in Hungary nor Rumania, however, has there been any sign so far of a readiness to translate this disaffection into actual resistance.

In Yugoslavia, Albania, and some parts of Greece, on the contrary, guerrilla opposition to the Germans and Italians continues unabated.

Furthermore unconfirmed reports from Bulgaria seem to show that King Boris' co-operation with Hitler is increasingly unpopular.

In Italy, on the other hand, the first wave of defeatism that followed the rout of Italian forces under Marshal Rommel seems to have subsided somewhat. There is reason to believe, however, that this greater steadiness is more illusory than real.

It is thought to be due mostly to the tighter control now being exercised throughout Italy by Gestapo agents. There is little doubt of the average Italian's real sentiments toward war at the present time.

Change in Tune

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 5 (AP)—The newest secret instructions by the Nazis to the Norwegian press, which undoubtedly also have been issued to German newspapers, order editors "not to write as if it is already certain that Germany is going to win the war," the Swedish-Norwegian news agency said yesterday.

"Contrary to earlier orders," the instructions were quoted as saying, "German defeats and the seriousness of the situation must be emphasized. Until further notice there should be no unbalanced attacks against England."

The Swedish-Norwegian news agency interpreted this as a hint that Germany might be preparing the ground for possible peace negotiations with Britain.

8,670,000 Women Registered in Britain

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Feb. 5—Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, announced today that "over 8,000,000 British women have now registered for war work or the services."

"The exact number of women's registrations to date is 8,670,000. Of these, nearly 3,500,000 are married or widowed women, with children under 14," according to the British Radio.

Many Political Prisoners Released in North Africa

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 5 (AP)—While Gen. Henri Giraud was freeing 27 Communist deputies who had been under arrest since 1940, a promise of substantial French military aid for the Allies came from Gov. Gen. Pierre Boisson of French West Africa.

M. Boisson said he could furnish 100,000 trained Senegalese troops and a reserve of 200,000 more if equipment and leadership were provided. The reserve, he explained, had "some military training, but was short on white officers."

Shortly after General Giraud disclosed the release of the 27 Communists, the Allied Commission on Political Prisoners announced that 903 political captives had been freed since Allied landings in North Africa.

"There are still 5,500 political prisoners in custody, most of whom are Spanish Republicans whose cases are under investigation," an official spokesman said.

Among Communist deputies released was Henri Martel who was imprisoned before the fall of France on charges of spreading antiwar propaganda in factories.

All the Communists released had been sent from France to North Africa as prisoners. Most were arrested by the Vichy regime when France fell but a few had been in prison before that.

General Giraud recently told a press conference there would be no political prejudice against any man—Communist, Jew or Free Mason—if he worked for the liberation of France.

Among the 903 political prisoners declared free were 300 Poles sent to Britain some time ago. The rest were set free after investigations by the British-American Commission on political prisoners. The inquiries were headed by the American and British consuls general, who had been looking into individual cases.

The Commission reported all the 5,500 political prisoners still held were of foreign nationality, most of them Spanish.

"All Spanish political prisoners will be released as soon as shipping space is found to send them to Mexico, as the Mexican Government said it would accept them," an official spokesman said.

It was understood that as soon as asylum could be found for the rest they would be released. The Allied Commission investigation is continuing.

Fighting French

OTTAWA, Feb. 5 (AP) — The Fighting French Information Service in Ottawa said in a statement yesterday that Gen. Charles de Gaulle has 90,000 men outside Metropolitan France who are "fighting or ready to fight."

"The population of territories administered by the French National Committee in London naturally would permit the mustering of a much greater number of men but only well-trained, well-armed and well-equipped units today can conquer," said the statement. "It is for this reason that the Fighting French Command have made a rule of only constituting and engaging air, naval, and land forces suitable for modern warfare."

New Phase of War

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle said last night that a new phase of the war was about to start—"a phase in which the enemy will seek his salvation by endeavoring simultaneously to disunite his enemies and hold their armies in check."

The Fighting French leader in a radiocast to France said the outcome of the war "would remain uncertain until the curtain rose on the final scene."

"France wants to do everything in her power to hasten this denouement," General de Gaulle said, "in spite of the terrible plight in which she is thrown, in spite of all efforts to divide and confuse her every day, her effort against the enemy grows stronger."

German Army Staggered By Eastern Front Losses

Continued from Page 1

begun to decline because of men being knocked out faster than others are obtainable to take their places. According to the Soviet press, a tug of war is in progress between the German Army demanding workers from factories, and industrialists, who are demanding the recall of skilled labor from the Eastern Front. But these are not the facts which are responsible for the peculiar gravity of the situation.

Fortifications Broken

The main danger to the German Army lies in the development—forecast by Stalin in the winter days of 1941—of the Soviet fighting machine to definite superiority to the Wehrmacht. There already are grounds for saying that Soviet defense is stronger than German offense and Soviet offense is stronger than German defense. Soviet generals and officers are proving stronger and more resourceful than their opponents of corresponding grade, and the margins are being constantly widened.

Moreover, after the Soviet breakthroughs at Leningrad and Voronezh, the capture of Velikie-Luki, and destruction of the Organization Todt's fortifications at Stalingrad, the Germans cannot point to a single fortified area on the Eastern Front, and now the Russians won't have to smash past the ingenious co-ordination of fire and obstacle which stopped the Russians last year. Marshal Nikolai N. Voronoff, Col. Gen. Leonid Sovoroff, and other Soviet artillery experts found ways of dealing with this defense system which the late Fritz Todt, Germany's outstanding fortifications expert, compared with a spider's web—that the deeper the enemy penetrates, the more hopelessly he becomes entangled.

Marshal Voronoff was chief of the artillery which broke the Finnish Mannerheim Line in 1939.

Final liquidation of the Germans at Stalingrad released him for duties elsewhere. Little is known here about this eminent Russian General who was one of the Vice-Commissars of Defense with Marshal Gregory K. Zhukoff and Alexander Sherbakoff. Marshal Voronoff joined the Red Army 25 years ago as a private and later was graduated from the Leningrad Artillery School. The Moscow news describes him as an enthusiastic sportsman who likes to play association football.

Balancing to a certain extent the Red Army's prospects in Russia is the fact that the German Army's war plans are being brought more within the bounds of practical possibilities now that the Hitler fanatics have been forced to abandon their determination to destroy the Soviet Union as an independent state. The Führer has not repeated last year's promise to keep battering the Bolshevik giant until he falls to pieces.

The Germans still hold about a million square kilometers of Soviet territory and the threat to German borders is still remote. After the Stalingrad disaster, German generals may be able to reject the inspired strategies of Hitler which brought the Army to its present straits. Perhaps considerable reserves still are obtainable in Germany and vassal countries.

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Turks See More Arms From U. S. and Britain

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 5—The sensational and history-making conference between Prime Minister Minister Churchill and President Ismet Inonu at Adana is still the sole topic of conversation in Ankara.

Since the news was officially announced regarding the meeting of the two statesmen, everyone here except Axis elements have been in a great state of rejoicing and excitement. Turkey feels greatly honored to be the first neutral country Mr. Churchill has visited since the beginning of the war, and, as British Ambassador Sir Hughe Knatchbull Huguessen said at his press conference, the meetings between the British and Turkish political and military leaders undoubtedly reinforced the existing friendship and aHiance between the two countries.

So far a veil of secrecy is still drawn over the subject of the conversations, but certain points emerge distinctly from the official Turkish communiqué. First, the defense character of the talks was emphasized and Ankara interprets this phrase to mean that both Britain and the United States will speed up their arms delivery to Turkey, but that Turkey hasn't any intention of entering the war at the present.

Secondly, the Turks have been especially pleased that postwar conditions were fully discussed at the Adana conference, and this is considered the most important point emerging from the meeting.

Postwar Problems Discussed

As Huseyin Cahit Yalchin writes in Haber today, "So far Turkey's attitude has been based primarily on considerations of neutrality, but now for the first time postwar problems have been discussed and complete agreement reached."

Foreign diplomatic circles here, discussing Turkey's postwar problems, sum them up as follows:

1. Turco-Russian relations. Undoubtedly Mr. Churchill gave the Turks renewed assurances that Russia does not have aggressive tendencies toward Turkey either now or in the postwar world. Indeed, it is believed that Mr. Churchill affirmed that Joseph Stalin was eager to see an even stronger Turkey. Such assurances must impress the Turks despite all efforts of German propaganda to persuade the Turks otherwise, and the fact that Joseph Stalin himself and Russian Ambassador Sergei Vinogradoff were kept in constant touch with the progress and results of the talks indicates that Mr. Churchill, besides talking for Britain and America, was speaking for Soviet Russia with the full authority and consent of the Russian leaders.

2. The future of the Dodecanese Islands and the Greek Islands off the Turkish coast. The fate of these islands is of considerable interest to Turkey because they affect her national security, and therefore it is reasonable to assume that this point was also discussed during the talks.

3. A solution of the vexed Balkan situation after the war. Turkey has not had territorial ambitions in the Balkans, but she is vitally interested in an independent Balkans and this fact has been publicly stated in the past by leading Turkish statesmen. Since the days of Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the Turkish Republic, Turkey has done everything to help achieve an independent Balkan bloc and in prewar days Turkey worked hard to make a Balkan entente a working possibility. It mustn't be forgotten that Turkey herself was a member of the Balkan entente which shows that Turkey considers herself closely linked to the Balkan peninsula and cannot remain indifferent to events and happenings in Balkan countries. Undoubtedly in the postwar world Turkey hopes to see the Balkan nations free and re-established, but the Turks, like other civilized nations, won't forget the wreckers of the Balkan entente.

Willingness to Help

In discussing the Adana conference, it is generally admitted here that Turkey by attending the meeting has once again indicated her willingness to play her part in helping to reorganize postwar Europe and the Near East and because Turkey does not have any territorial claims her advice and help can be of great value to the United Nations.

Moreover, it is felt here that the significance of the Adana meeting won't be lost on the Balkan countries themselves and must make many of their leaders pause and think regarding the future. The Turkish man-in-the-street has welcomed the news of the meeting because he interprets it to mean that Turkish leaders feel confident of a United Nations victory and as one workingman said to your correspondent, "It looks as if the United Nations will undertake new military operations in the Balkans, and the Greek Islands and land in Greece itself in the coming spring."

The hysterical manner in which Axis propaganda is now attempting to misinterpret the Adana conference indicates how greatly disturbed the Axis has been by the news of this dramatic meeting and all Axis lies that Mr. Churchill sought to force Turkey into the war have been greeted with contemptuous smiles by the Turks. Every Turk is confident his government will act when and if the necessity arises and everyone has been cheered by the disclosure that Mr. Churchill, representing the United Nations, fully agrees and appreciates Turkey's policy and attitude. Turkey openly showed her feelings and faith in the Allies when Britain was at her weakest after the fall of France. Now Britain's greatest statesman has been to Turkey and has proved that Britain and the United Nations have the fullest confidence in Turkey and fully agree with the decisions of the Turkish Government for today and tomorrow.

Clearing the Decks for Russia

Associated Press

All in the Day's Work in Transport

A seaman breaks ice off a ship's rail in preparation for the departure of the boat as part of a convoy of ships carrying war supplies from Canada to England and Russia.

Hitler's New Hangman Is an Austrian

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent appointment of Dr. Ernest Kaltenbrunner to be chief of the German Security Police in succession to the assassinated Reinhart Heydrich, is significant by reason of the fact that Dr. Kaltenbrunner is not a German, but an Austrian. Hitler, at this critical hour, chose one of his own fellow countrymen for one of the supremely important offices.

Dr. Kaltenbrunner is the third Austrian to occupy one of the top jobs in the Nazi hierarchy. The other two are Gen. Alfred Jodl, Hitler's adviser in military questions, and Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, High Commissioner of the Netherlands and member of the Führer's Council of Ministers.

The Austrian Nazis have always been very close to Hitler's heart, while traces of mutual mistrust between him and his Prussian collaborators have never been completely eliminated.

The catastrophe of Stalingrad has, no doubt, increased the tension between Hitler and his generals, including Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, and he may well be pleased to see a man in charge of Germany's most vital organization who speaks his own language.

However, Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, rather than Hitler, presumably has had the last word in this affair.

Appears Well Chosen

Dr. Kaltenbrunner is not without good qualifications for the job. This mild-looking, dark-haired Vienna-born lawyer was leader of the illegal Austrian SS prior to the "Anschluss." His services as a "fifth-columnist" were deemed so valuable by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler that he was made a superior member of the German Elite Guard immediately after the annexation of Austria and was entrusted with various important assignments in the subsequent years.

The SS, or Elite Guard, with which Himmler maintains an iron grip over Germany and its subject peoples, has its headquarters in the Prince Albrecht Strasse, Berlin, and branch offices in hundreds of German towns. It numbers today some 700,000 men. It can be divided roughly in two large sections —the Waffen—SS and the Security Police.

Eligibility Less Rigorous

The Waffen-SS consists of the Elite Guard regiments. They are used either at the front or in occupied countries, or kept at home as "Verfügungs Truppe" (mobile troops) to be employed in case of internal disturbances.

Prior to the war admission to the SS was dependent on rigid tests, such as proofs of Aryan ancestry back to the year 1800. Since 1940, however, any German youth between 18 and 21 may be admitted if he has sufficient military training or actual combat experience. In some cases even citizens of non-German countries have been taken into the Waffen-SS.

Elite Guard men were conspicuous before September, 1939, by their black uniforms with silver embroidered symbols on the sleeve. The "Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler," the Führer's personal bodyguard under command of Obergruppenführer Sepp Dietrich, has the name of Hitler embroidered on their sleeves; the SS-Totenkopfverbände show skull and crossbones.

Common to all SS formations is the Hitler-designed eagle carrying a swastika, the so-called symbol of German sovereignty. Regular soldiers carry the same sign on the breast instead of on the sleeve. Inhabitants of occupied countries were quick to discover this fact and to issue the warning:

"If you encounter a German with the eagle on his breast, don't worry. If he has the eagle on his sleeve, run for your life."

After the outbreak of the war, the black uniform was changed to a green one, except for the Gestapo. The Gestapo (Secret State Police) forms part of the Security Police. Two other sections of the latter are the Criminal Police and the Security Service. These three groups are the real jailers of the German people. The Gestapo agent who boasted in 1939 that "no fly can cough in Germany without our finding out about it," hardly exaggerated.

The Security Police is the largest, best trained and best equipped police force known to history. They have an enormous card index containing the names of millions of Germans who have ever given rise to the faintest suspicion, and of millions of "enemies" abroad. An intricate system of cross-references enables the Security Police to keep and eye on all ramifications, actual and potential.

Himmler's apparatus relies, however, not only on watching suspect individuals. The net encloses every German. Millions of spies, most of them unpaid, provide the Gestapo with material.

There is the block-warden watching the people who live in his house. There are the collectors of the Winter Relief Fund, and the employees of the National Socialist Popular Welfare Organization.

Even Children Under Scrutiny

There are the officials in the Labor Front, the Chambers of Commerce, the organizations of industrialists, of artisans, professional men, and of the Food Estate.

Every German is a compulsory member of one of these organizations. He has to attend its meetings and is either spied upon by or spies upon, his fellow-members, or both. As a matter of course, the Security Police is in close contact with the school authorities and the officials of the Hitler Youth.

It is therefore correct to say that every German beyond the age of six years is under police supervision.

In the center of this gigantic spider web sits Heinrich Himmler, former grammar-school teacher and poultry breeder, who started his career in the Nazi Party as Secretary of the late Gregor Strasser. He outgrew his first master as he outgrew all the other party big-wigs. Today he wields absolute power. If he has taken Dr. Kaltenbrunner to fill Reinhart Heydrich's office, one may assume that the former Viennese lawyer is as relentless and as brutal a Nazi as his predecessor.

Austrian Police Chief Is 'Trouble Shooter'

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Feb. 5

Responsible informants here said today that a wave of defeatism and the spread of underground anti-Nazi activities in Austria were responsible for the recent selection of the Austrian Ernst Kaltenbrunner as Chief of the Security Police.

Reports from Germany said that Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo, had been called to Vienna three weeks ago by Baldur von Schirach, Gauleiter there, to investigate agitation in the cafes and at work benches that caused Herr von Schirach considerable worry.

One of the results of Herr Himmler's trip was Herr Kaltenbrunner's appointment as a "trouble shooter" with broad powers.

More Labor Promised Japan By 'Quisling' Wang Ching-wei

The promise of Wang Ching-wei, head of the puppet Nanking Government, to draft 10,000,000 men in Japanese-occupied China for Tokyo militarists is reported by the Central News in Chungking. This word is confirmed by a similar dispatch from Allied Labor News with further details of exploitation of Chinese labor by Japan.

By Allied Labor News

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 5 — Giving proof once again that the treachery of Quislings is always paid for by the blood and sweat of their peoples, the Japanese puppet, Wang Ching-wei, head of the "Nanking Government," which this month declared war against Great Britain and the United States, has announced that all the manpower of the areas under his nominal control will now be available to the Tokyo militarists, for use not only in Manchuria but in Japan itself.

Since the invasion of North China in 1937, 1,500,000 Chinese have been transported yearly to "Manchukuo," mainly to build Japanese military bases and communications against the Soviet Union. It is a confirmed although almost unbelievable fact that the Japanese kill all men engaged on secret construction work. Tens of thousands of Chinese have perished in this way.

Today upwards of 15,000 Chinese workers are being shipped each month to Japan itself. Wataru Kaji, anti-Fascist Japanese leader who from early in the war has been helping the Chinese to fight the militarist oppressors of his own people, told the Labor News this week:

"These Chinese slaves in Japan are treated no better than the foreign prison labor that Hitler has driven to Germany. If they were trained in industrial techniques there might be some benefit for China after victory. But even this is not done. The Chinese are put to work on the land, while the Japanese women, boys, old men and cripples who have been keeping Japan's agriculture going are shifted to the factories."

How Chinese skilled workers in Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Singapore and other occupied cities, forced to register and do war work for the Japanese, are fighting back through sabotage has been told in previous dispatches. Now it is learned that the Chinese slave workers in Manchuria are similarly resisting, though that country has been under Japanese rule for more than 11 years. These facts have taken a long time to leak through from Japan's slave empire—but they are said to be reliable.

In April last year, several hundred miners in the Peipiac coal mine in Jehol Province, another part of "Manchukuo," rebelled against their oppressors and escaped to join the guerrilla army operating in this region. In the fall of 1941, 300 miners in one shift at the famous Fushun coal mines in South Manchuria organized a revolt, set fire to the pit and ran into the hills.

These uprisings have forced the Japanese to employ detachments of bandits and gangsters to spy on the workers and suppress any kind of revolt.

Refugee Nations in London Move to Preserve Culture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—While teachers and students in the occupied countries of Europe are resisting Axis attempts to impose goose-step methods of education, the Allied governments in London have moved to preserve their national cultures and educational levels by opening schools and courses for children and adults who have fled to Britain.

Norwegian children brought back from the commando raid on the Lofoten Islands, young Polish soldiers temporarily released from the Polish Army, Dutch and Czech children and adults have been enabled to continue or resume their studies by this educational-effort-in-exile. The British Council in addition has arranged for English lessons and provided opportunities for attendance at British schools and universities.

The Belgian Ministry of Education, with the aid of the British Ministries of Labor and Health, the Board of Education and the British Council, has set up 17 elementary schools, nine in the London area with 300 pupils, and eight in the provinces with 800 students. Three secondary schools, together with a technical school attached to the Hammersmith School of Arts and Crafts, have been established, as well as 200 correspondence courses for Belgian children unable to attend the other schools. In most cases six hours weekly is devoted to lessons in English.

While for nearly 20 years the Dutch colony in London has had a small school in the city, since the invasion comparatively few children have come from the Netherlands with their parents. These, however, have had correspondence courses aranged for them by the Netherlands Government, and classes are held for British wives of Dutchmen.

King Haakon opened the first full-fledged Norwegian primary school on British soil at Drumtochty Castle in Kincardineshire, Scotland, last November. The school, which has accommodation for 70 children, is under control of the Norwegian Minister of Education, and most of its 65 pupils have arrived since the German occupation of Norway.

Some came in small boats with their parents, while others were brought back on British warships after the commando raids on Vaagsee and the Lofoten Islands. One seven-year-old youngster hid aboard a small fishing boat on which his father escaped, revealing himself only after the craft was well out to sea. The entire teaching staff also escaped from Norway to Britain.

The Polish Board of Education has established a college for boys and young soldiers temporarily released from the Polish Army, a secondary school for girls and a private boarding school for younger children. To meet the need for text-books, library copies have been mimeographed and some school books have been imported from the United States.

'Black Market' Nets Big Profits

DETROIT, Feb. 5 (AP)—A "black market" in nylon hose from which a Detroit couple grossed nearly $30,000 within a month was uncovered Feb. 3 by Federal agents and Office of Price Administration men.

William G. Fitzpatrick, OPA enforcement attorney here, announced that Arthur Katz, former jewelry salesman, and his wife, Dena, admitted selling the hose at $4 a pair from their hotel room.

Women buyers, accepted on a "reference system" through which previous buyers vouched for them, purchased an average of 1,800 pairs a week for the last four weeks, Mr. Fitzpatrick said the Katzes admitted.

Mr. Katz and his wife were charged with violating OPA regulations in selling above the ceiling price of $1.85 a pair. The maximum penalty is a year in prison and $5,000 fine on each sale, the United States District Attorney's office said.

The couple obtained the hose from "black markets" in New York and Chicago which are now under investigation, said Joseph C. Murphy, assistant United States attorney.

Rationing Board Wins In Telephone Affair

JEFFERSON, Iowa, Feb. 5 (AP)—Carl H. Daubendiek, manager of the Jefferson Telephone Company, was sentenced yesterday to spend 90 days in the Greene County Jail and was fined $500 for interrupting telephone service in the "no gas, no telephone service" case.

The State accused Mr. Daubendiek of intentionally interfering with telephone service for two hours the night of Dec. 15 because of an argument with his Rationing Board over gasoline for an automobile he claimed was needed in the business. Witnesses testified the telephone manager told them "no gas, no telephone service." Mr. Daubendiek denied tampering with the telephone service and blamed the interruption on technical trouble with equipment.

Transport Aircraft Help Check Japanese

Recorded by CBS

New York, Feb. 5

Giant United Nations transport aircraft helped beat back the Japanese attack on Wau Airfield in New Guinea, by bringing troops and field guns to the airfield 90 minutes after leaving their base, the British Radio reported this morning.

Vancouver Plant Absentees Discouraged by 'Firing' Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia —Booming war industries on Canada's west coast have found one effective remedy for absenteeism. If men and women stay away from their jobs without good reason, they're fired.

James MacPherson, personnel manager of West Coast Shipbuilding Company, one of the biggest concerns of its kind in British Columbia, puts it this way: "If any of our workers show such little appreciation of what this war signifies that he doesn't bother to come to work—well, we don't want him and we tell him so."

The shipyard has dismissed a considerable number of men for flagrant absenteeism, and the efficacy of this method of curbing this serious menace to wartime production has been demonstrated by the sharp rise in the daily working chart figures.

Boeing Aircraft Company, whose big plant near Vancouver is now in full production, brought drastic measures into effect to combat absenteeism several weeks ago. Absence of three days in any three-month period is considered grounds for immediate dismissal if the employee is unable to give a good reason for it.

The Boeing Company has set up an absentee department to keep check on all individual workers and see that they are on the job.

The company has full support of the national selective service organization which takes a serious view of the whole absenteeism problem. Man-hours lost during the past month at the Boeing plant were sufficient to build one and a half big patrol bombers such as the company is producing.

Logging companies are experimenting with various methods of keeping their men on the job. With them the task is more difficult because they operate far from the cities. The logger is wedded to the tradition of being able to work when he feels like it and laying off when he doesn't. It is a tough, hard life and in the past the logger has been regarded as fully entitled to a holiday whenever he seeks it.

At least one big lumber company has got around this difficulty by making it profitable for the logger to work that extra day through a bonus arrangement.

Cash bonuses are offered to loggers, payable weekly, but only those who work every day are entitled to win. They are payable to crews rather than individuals and the conscientious, hard working members make it their business to see that those inclined to loaf are putting in full time.

Janitor Strike Closes Schools in Gary, Ind.

GARY, Ind., Feb. 5 (AP)— strike of janitors brought a vacation Feb. 4 to Gary's 22,000 public school pupils and also halted night classes for more than 1,000 persons training for work in defense plants. The strike started Feb. 3.

F. M. Oberg, business representative of the Janitor's Union (A. F. of L.), said the janitors are seeking a 44-hour week, 50-week work year, two weeks vacation with pay, and overtime pay.

Knox Stresses Task of Supply

A SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, Jan. 23. Delayed. (AP)—After a thorough-going inspection of the South Pacific Fighting Front and all important bases, Secretary of the Navy Knox said today that the Navy's herculean task is to get needed supplies to our courageously fighting men.

"The Pacific war is a new type of war never in books and we've much to learn," Secretary Knox pointed out. "It is the first time the Navy's gone ashore."

(Secretary Knox reached California on his return to Washington Jan. 31, having traveled approximately 20,000 miles by plane on his inspection trip.)

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, and Vice-Admiral John S. McCain, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, were in Secretary Knox's party.

"The vast distances of the Pacific make this supply problem tremendous, but I can assure you immense efforts are being put forward," Secretary Knox said at a press conference. "At Guadalcanal it is now a matter of getting those supplies ashore. This is being met by two naval construction (Seabees) battalions who are now working on landing operations (getting supplies from ship to shore) and by building roads. What these construction battalions at Guadalcanal have done is beyond belief."

To a question regarding the possible bombing of Japan from all sides, he replied:

"A lot will have to happen before Japan can be bombed from all sides. . . ."

Secretary Knox had a front row in the "All-American Show" when he stayed part of two days and a night on Guadalcanal. The Japanese made seven raids during the night.

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McNutt Assumes Control Of Hiring in Critical Areas

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—The Federal Government today assumed broad new controls over movements of American workers by taking hiring discretion away from employers and vesting it in the War Manpower Commission.

The new power will be used to keep and shift workers into essential war jobs. It will be utilized first in 32 "critical shortage areas" scattered throughout the country, but other areas can be brought under similar control when the regional manpower director judges his territory has a serious labor shortage.

Today's order, coming on top of the War Manpower Commission's order to men of draft age to get out of 29 nonessential industries or run the risk of being drafted after April 1 marks a new height in the Government's wartime control of labor.

These two measures, rigorous as they are, still are considered to come in the category of "voluntary" manpower control, as opposed to the compulsory control which War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt has wanted Congress to enact.

Silent on Penalties

When Mr. McNutt has been asked about penalties for failure to comply with the Commission's orders, he always has said: "Let's don't talk about penalties."

Heretofore, many war industries have put on their own recruiting campaigns, sometimes hiring workers away from war plants more important to the war effort. This will be impossible in critical labor shortage areas under the new order which specifies that:

"In any area designated as subject to hiring controls, all hiring, rehiring, solicitation, and recruitment of workers for specified employments shall be conducted solely through the agency designated by the War Manpower Commission or in accordance with such arrangements as the regional manpower director may approve."

The regional director will decide whether the War Manpower Commission and the Uunited States Employment Service shall be the only hiring agents in the future or whether labor union hiring halls shall continue to furnish workers to factories, as they do in many places.

How System Works

In allocating workers, the designated hiring agencies in critical areas have been ordered to:

Refer workers to jobs which will utilize their skills most effectively in the war effort.

Give priority to employers engaged in essential activities, in order of the urgency of their activities, to meet labor needs that cannot be met by efficient utilization of labor already employed.

Require that a worker engaged or recently engaged in an essential activity must obtain a statement of availability from his previous employer or designated representative of the War Manpower Commission.

Base its decisions to hire or refer a worker on occupational qualifications essential for performance of the job.

Refuse to make any discrimination as to race, color, creed, sex, national origin, or, except as required by law, citizenship.

The Commission's order specifies that insofar as it will not interfere with the effective prosecution of the war, no worker shall be obliged to accept or continue in employment which is not suitable.

No employer will be obliged to retain in his employ a worker who is incompetent to perform the work to which he has been assigned or other suitable work offered him by the employer "insofar as it will not interfere with the effective prosecution of the war." The same holds true of workers who fail to conform to "reasonable shop rules or standards of conduct."

Shortage Areas

The 32 cities already designated as areas of critical labor shortage are: Akron and Dayton, Ohio; Bath, Maine; Baltimore and Elkton, Md.; Beaumont, Texas; Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, and Waterbury, Conn.; Brunswick and Macon, Ga.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Charleston, S. C.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Detroit, Mich.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Las Vegas, Nev.; Manitowoc, Wis.; Mobile, Ala.; Ogden, Utah; Panama City, Fla.; Pascagoula, Miss.; Portland, Ore.; Portsmouth, N. H.; San Diego, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Somerville, N. J.; Springfield, Mass.; Sterling, Ill.; Washington, Wichita, Kans. Some of these already have been subject to partial "freezes" of their workers.

Mr. McNutt has objected to the word "freeze," as there is nothing in the regulations to prevent a man from being promoted or progressing from a lower-paying job to a higher-paying one in his own factory. The new order merely limits his mobility in order to best utilize his services toward winning the war.

Manpower officials promised that an appeals procedure will be set up to protect workers' rights. The program, they said, "will be operated in a democratic way with full regard to local conditions and with the advice of local leaders of management and labor."

Rush of Job Seekers

By the Associated Press

With New York City apparently setting the pace to such an extent that the Selective Service director there advised against precipitate action, hundreds of thousands of men are seeking war work as a result of the warning that even though they have dependents, those who are in nonessential occupations face immediate induction after April 1.

A survey by the Associated Press showed that in nearly all parts of the United States local offices of the United States Employment Service have been flooded with applications for jobs or for information about the status of the men in certain jobs.

New York City United States Employment Offices reported they had 29,802 applicants for war jobs Wednesday and 13,493 Thursday, compared with a normal daily total of 8,000 applications before the new ruling, listing certain "non-deferrable" jobs, was issued Tuesday.

Col. Arthur V. McDermott, the New York Selective Service director, counseled against hasty action, and Harry Hansbrough, WMC director in Louisville, cautioned that applicants should definitely find out the class of work they were in before "seeking to make wild changes."

U. S. White Paper Issued in London

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Feb. 5—For the first time in history an "American official document has been published by the British Government. It is the Washington State Department's White Paper, peace and war, the story of the United States foreign policy in the years from 1931 to 1941," the British radio said tonight.

It will be on sale in British shops from tomorrow morning.

Women Study Essentiality Of Gatherings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—When is a women's convention "essential"?

National women's groups here have been giving considerable study to this question in recent weeks following Office of Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman's insistence that officers and members of organizations must "assess the essentiality" of their own conventions this year, in the light of limited travel facilities.

Here are the results thus far:

The General Federation of Women's Clubs with a membership of 2,000,000 has canceled its 1943 convention, scheduled to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., in May. State officers, polled from headquarters, proposed that more Government officials could stay home, too.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, which brought about 4,000 women to Washington each spring in peacetime, will transform its convention into a "War Projects Meeting" to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in April. Attendance will be limited to officers and delegates. Members who stay home are asked to contribute their travel money for certain equipment.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs is going ahead with a "Wartime Conference," to be held in New York in July, although officers here said many members would probably be kept home by war jobs.

The National League of Women Voters has made no announcement as to whether its regular council meeting will be held in Washington this coming spring.

Declaring that "women are important," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said at a press conference this week that she felt that if big conventions are canceled they should be replaced by smaller, local discussions because she finds women more interested than ever in trying to build a better world.

Part of Ruml Tax Plan Backed in House Hearing

Continued from Page 1

Ruml "cancellation and remission policy."

Mr. Crawford is the latest Washington figure to charge that inflation is already virtually in effect, and that the public has not yet realized it.

The people were "far ahead of Congress" in their willingness to bear heavier tax burdens last spring, he argued, and with sons and brothers going now into action they will be prepared to pay both 1942 and 1943 taxes together, if necessary, to meet the inflation danger at home.

Mr. Crawford went over the customary inflationary story, pointing to one item after another as symptoms of the danger, and charging at the conclusion that the Ruml proposal at such a time is "an approach to economic blasphemy."

Reserves in Public's Hands

Mr. Ruml, for his part, argues that there would be no real inflationary aid in moving the tax clock ahead a year, thereby skipping 1942 personal income tax collections, and taking 1943 taxes from the public in their place.

But his opponents, including the Treasury, declare that the tax-conscious public has set aside reserves to pay the $10,000,000,000 1942 assessments and that if these were not immediately taken up it would release funds for spending.

Furthermore, 1942 was the biggest income year in history, and "windfalls" of billions occurred which should be collected now. In part, Mr. Ruml agrees to this and proposes his own remedies, but opponents declare these are not adequate.

"I cannot imagine a more disintegrating moral and economic influence," Mr. Crawford declared this morning. He charged that the Treasury had never really believed OPA ceilings would hold, and is making inflationary loans from commercial banks. He urged that 50 per cent of the actual dollar income of the nation should be taken, either in taxes or compulsory savings. Failure of the Treasury to put the true facts before the public he called a "sinful omission."

Captives for Farms?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Axis war prisoners may be used in the United States next summer to help produce the food that allied fighting men will need to crush the enemy.

J. A. Walker, head of the labor branch of the Food Production Administration, disclosed today that the Government is considering using prisoners captured in Africa and Europe to help fill agricultural labor shortages.

Such prisoners would have to be used, he said, where they could work in large groups so that they could be guarded efficiently. Their use would be limited largely to cultivating and harvesting commercial vegetable, canning and fruit crops

To meet the need for full-time workers, the Government plans, he said, to recruit 50,000 low-income and under-productive families in the marginal areas of the Appalachian and Ozark Mountains and the cut-over timber areas of Minnesota and Wisconsin for placement on highly-productive dairy, livestock and poultry farms of the Middle West and elsewhere.

The seasonal labor shortage, by far the worst, will be attacked by several methods. Besides the possible use of war prisoners, the Government hopes to recruit at least 275,000 migratory farm workers and other unemployed persons, and to import 60,000 workers from Mexico and other Latin-American countries.

In addition, the Government plans to enlist possibly 3,000,000 town and city residents for short-time seasonal harvesting operations.

Von Papen May Explain Skiing Trip to His Boss

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Ankara, said yesterday that Franz von Papen, Adolf Hitler's Ambassador to Turkey, had been recalled to Berlin.

Presumably he was to be asked to report on the Adana conference of British Prime Minister Churchill and the Turkish President Ismet Inonu, held while the Ambassador was away on a skiing trip.

Nazi Net Spreads

ISTANBUL, Feb. 2 (Delayed) —(AP)—All Germans in Istanbul between the ages of 18 and 45 have been called to the German Consulate for examination preparatory to induction into the armed forces, it was reliably reported. About 600 are affected.

Inonu Writes King

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—A letter from President Ismet Inonu of Turkey was delivered to King George VI at Buckingham Palace today by the Turkish Ambassador, Husein Rauf Orbay.

President Inonu's letter replied to a personal message from the King which Prime Minister Churchill gave him at the recent Adana meeting.

'Frustrated Attack' On U. S. Was Midway?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — A threatened attack on the United States last year was warded off and the enemy defeated over the ocean with only 30 minutes' advance notice of the invasion, Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, President of the Air Transport Association of America, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday.

"With only 30 minutes' notice of the threatened attack a sufficient number of planes were sent out to sea to lick the enemy before they could reach our shores," Colonel Gorrell said.

Colonel Gorrell, chief of staff of the A. E. F. during World War I, refused to elaborate on his statement. Apparently, however, he referred to the Battle of Midway. Army officials said they knew of no such battle off the continental United States.

The Colonel made his statement as he told the Committee America was "tops" in the aviation industry.

The Committee is considering a bill to rewrite the Civil Aeronautics Act to provide for the future of the industry.

Another Nazi Myth Is Exploded

Wide World

American Gun Proves Better Than German

Shot for shot in actual tests between captured German 88mm. gun used in the African campaign, and the American 90mm. antiaircraft and antitank gun proved beyond a doubt that the much-vaunted Nazi superiority was, to say the least, greatly exaggerated. The United States gun proved superior in every particular in actual comparative firing tests at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. In range, rapidity of fire, striking power and maneuverability the American gun shot the German to a standstill. Here are the two guns used in the test; the American gun at the left, the German, right.

Alaskan Defense Head's Cut In Liquor Hours Poorly Heeded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Demanding that Alaskan municipalities take direct action "to assist in the protection of service personnel and defense workers from alcoholic excesses," Maj. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner recently ordered a reduction in the hours which liquor may be sold by the bottle or by the drink. The commanding officer of the Alaska Defense Command was immediately supported by the Alaska War Council, headed by Gov. Ernest Gruening, but most of the Territory's cities have yet to comply with General Buckner's order to its full extent.

General Buckner said bottle sales —now permitted at any time of the day or night in most Alaskan communities—should be limited from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.; in the larger cities, liquor sales are permitted until midnight and 1, 2, 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, depending upon varying circumstances. Juneau, Alaska's capital, and Valdez immediately complied with the new restrictions, but Ketchikan officials immediately raised the familiar protest of the alcohol trust, "If you make legal places close early, you'll encourage bootlegging." Mayor Harry McCain sent a telegraphic protest to the War Council at Juneau, while the city council took no action on General Buckner's measure.

Ministerial Group Approves

The Ketchikan Ministerial Association wired forthright commendation to the War Council and to General Buckner, declaring such restrictions would do much to cut down drunkeness among members of the armed service and defense workers here. The ghost town of Douglas, now almost totally dependent upon its cocktail bars for revenue, protested strongly against earlier closing hours for either Juneau or Douglas. Since the famed Treadwell gold mines closed in 1917, and on through the prohibition and repeal eras, Douglas has been Juneau's alcoholic Gretna Green. Late celebrants in the territorial capital, unable to drink their fill by 4 a. m. when Juneau bars close, have given Douglas a flourishing after-midnight trade.

Although General Buckner's determination to reduce drinking in the Territory follows closely upon the heels of action by the Navy to reduce liquor shipments to Alaska, it is questionable whether he will be able to obtain his objective without declaring martial law—a move which would only serve to unite both wet and dry Alaskans against him. The Navy's efforts to control liquor imports by limiting shipments on American ships have been frustrated by Canadian steamship companies. The liquor trust, well versed in legal dodges, now may dare to challenge Buckner's authority over civilians in the Territory.

Damage by Liquor Obvious

Alaska has been declared a military area by General Buckner, who derives his authority from an executive order issued by President Roosevelt empowering military authorities to take any necessary protective action in wartime. So far, in the face of considerable civilian antipathy against any move to take over non-military functions of the Territory, the General has been reluctant to exert any undue pressure. Travel restrictions have been established by the Army, and because of their obvious necessity, have gone unchallenged by the civilian administration. Several other instances could be mentioned in which the military has instituted certain controls and regulations, but the prime difference between these earlier regulations and General Buckner's liquor order is that many persons of influence in the Territory will not admit the damage which liquor is doing to Alaska's contribution to the war effort. Only the most bigoted supporters of the liquor trade can deny the damage, evident in the hospitals and jails of every Alaskan town, but it is a trade in which bigotry never has been lacking. In Ketchikan, the situation has become so bad that the municipal judge is forced to suspend sentences of repeated drunkards so that they may return to their defense jobs. The same situation prevails in regard to visiting seamen, who arrive in port in the late hours of the night, get drunk and then must be arrested only to be immediately released so that their ships may sail with a full crew. If liquor were not available at night, many such costly, time-wasting adventures would be spared, the Ketchikan Ministerial Association argues.

However, opponents of General Buckner's measure assert that what military regulations have been imposed upon Alaska have succeeded only by sufferance; if these opponents flaunt their selfish motives for long, martial law may be the only way General Buckner will succeed in drying up Alaska.

Iron Guard Plot Foiled In Rumania

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 5(AP) —King Michael of Rumania in a proclamation to his people Jan. 1 withheld any word of appreciation for Rumania's Axis allies and had no reproach for their enemies, it was disclosed in copies of the text which recently were distributed to many persons here.

The King, in his address to the diplomatic corps, proclamation to the Army, speech to the Government, and proclamation to his people, confined his remarks to words of praise for his soldiers, his people, and faithfulness of his Government "in defense of their country and independence" and to a prayer for peace.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Feb. 5—Information reaching here indicates that only prompt and determined action by the Rumanian secret police foiled a recent attempt to assassinate Marshal Ion Antonescu, Premier of Rumania.

The attempt was made, according to these reports, by the former Iron Guardist leader, Horia Sima, who with 70 associates, it is said, arrived at the Rumanian Capital, the leader and a few others wearing German uniforms, taking rooms at the Hotel Ambassador.

The party also carried with them forged documents purportedly signed by Juliu Maniu, peasant leader; Georges Bratianu, one-time Liberal leader, and other leading political figures who were to be discredited following the Marshal's passing.

Documents Discovered

It was the discoverey of these documents by Chief of Secret Police Christescu which led to the disclosure of the whole plan, so the story goes.

Mr. Christescu is said to have immediately informed Marshal Antonescu of his peril, and most of the Guardist group were arrested, but Mr. Sima was among the few who escaped, his present whereabouts being unknown.

It will be recalled that reports were issued announcing Mr. Sima's arrest in Italy. These reports, according to the story heard here, were untrue, because he did not pass through Italian territory.

Marshal Antonescu, it is said, has since visited Baron Manfred von Killinger, German Minister at Bucharest, but the upshot of this discussion has not yet been revealed.

Scope of Plot Uncertain

The reports of the abortive plot do not make it clear whether Mr. Sima's plan was subsequently to restore Iron Guard rule in Rumania, but this is regarded by some observers as probable.

[Reuters news agency reported in an admittedly unconfirmed dispatch from Zurich, Switzerland, on Dec. 6 that a shot had been fired at Marshal Antonescu as he entered a reviewing stand during a military parade in Bucharest in November. The Marshal was unhurt, but his adjutant was wounded in the hand, the report said. On Jan. 8 the Associated Press reported that according to information reaching Bern from Budapest Juliu Maniu and some 4,000 others were arrested in a new purge of the old Rumanian Iron Guard after an attempted Christmas Eve putsch. It was at that time that Horia Sima was said to have been taken into custody in Italy.]

Italian Restaurants Under Liquor Ban

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—The Italian Minister of Corporations has forbidden by order the sale of liquors in all restaurants and clubs, the Bern Radio reported in a broadcast recorded here.

It is the aim of this measure to save alcohol, which so far was used for liquors, for the production of synthetic rubber and synthetic fuel, the radio added.

Quick Recovery After War Is British Industry Plan

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 5—Full employment, busy industry, and a prewar standard of living for Britain in less than the six years that it took this country to recover from the last war, were forecast by President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Hugh Dalton, in a final summing up for the British Government in a Commons debate on postwar economic planning.

This would be achieved Mr. Dalton contended by means of a national plan for industrial rehabilitation which his department is now working out in conjunction with national business organizations, with employers, with trade unions and with co-operative representatives.

Now that the first big debate on postward economy is over, some critics still insist that the Government has failed to indicate the specific measures wherewith it intends to tackle the tremendous problems of demobilization and the restoration of trade and employment. But it can be stated here with authority that concrete plans are actually being worked out by government departmental commissions in conjunction with industrialists and employees's representatives. Moreover planning is extending to international field.

Some of those in close touch with this planning see peacetime industry getting into high gear considerably quicker than Mr. Dalton has allowed himself to predict. Twelve months is the goal they're aiming at but they grant that many factors in the field of international postwar economic collaboration still remain uncertain. At the same time, bold farsighted views expressed by American leaders such as Vice-President Henry Wallace kindle their hopes.

Mr. Dalton indicated to the House of Commons the lines along which he is planning, in conjunction with manufacturers and workers—one, a national plan rather than a series of individual plans. Two, Government financial assistance in such matters as plant modernization. Three, development of new industries as opposed to reliance on revival of old ones. Four, co-operation in factory organization through worker-management committees. Five, incorporation into peacetime industry of state munition factories rather than scrapping of them, as was done after the last war. Six, control of private investment. Seven, no uncontrolled unloading by the Government of its accumulated war stocks which flooded markets after 1918.

Mr. Dalton continued in line with other British Government spokesmen by saying as little as possible about the specific economic discussions and planning now going on between the British dominions and other nations. This inevitably rouses some criticism here. But the government attitude is understandable if only in the light of political controversy which is being stirred up here by domestic plans for a new economic order.

Britain's wartime political party truce looks like much less of an actuality today than it did when peace aims were still confined to talk. Conservatives, in particular, are complaining that the Socialists are breaking political truce in discussions on the new economic order. But how can such issues be thrashed out nonpolitically? How much more likely might national susceptibilities be upset by premature revelation of initial moves in international economic co-operation, government spokesmen here ask.

A Times editorial recognizes need for considerable reticence while discussions are in progress, but at the same time considers the government should give clearer assurance that active progress is being made in the economic sphere, both with American and Russian authorities.

The Times also supports Lord Winterton's warning in the House of Commons against any policy conceived in terms of an Anglo-American financial hegemony. Russia and China, it urged, must be equal partners.

The Times takes a notably progressive view of the economic future, stressing the need of many Britons to change their "national habit of mind which shrinks from any radical thinking about revolutionary changes of past 30 years." It chides certain members of Parliament who in the Commons debate still talked in terms of a competitive struggle to "capture" foreign markets.

Hope for the future, the Times insists, depends on creation of fresh markets, not in fight for existing ones and it adds, "Those who believe international trade can be left in unregulated control of individual producers and merchants, that a system of quotas and controlled prices for agricultural produce can exist side by side with an uncontrolled competitive market for manufactured goods, or that British exports can simultaneously enjoy a protected market in the British Dominions and Colonies and a free market in other countries, are living in 'a fool's paradise.'"

The liberal Manchester Guardian takes hope for the economic future because of the close parallelism between speeches by American leaders and this week's statements by Kingsley Wood and Mr. Dalton. It adds its warning that prewar trade relations between Britain and the Dominions are out of date. It concludes, "Unless we and the United States stand firmly for worldwide relaxation of protectionism, our attempts to increase exports will suffer the same fate as before."

Metal 'Casualties' in Canada

OTTAWA, Feb. 5 (AP)—Mother's compact, baby's bank and father's key case are casualties in the latest list of items which must not be manufactured in Canada with any metal other than gold and silver, the Prices Board announced today.

An order by D. P. Cruikshank, Co-ordinator of the Metals Administration, added 90 items to the list of more than 400 banned in an order last September. All these goods now must be made of wood, paper, plastics, cement, glass or other substitute materials.

In addition to compacts, lipstick holders, hair curlers or curling tongs are out (unless made of gold or silver or substitute materials). But bobby pins, hair pins, and clamps for hair curling or waving are not prohibited.

Office workers eventually will feel the pinch, with pen holders, pencil sharpeners, typewriter ribbon spools, desk sets, bases for filing cabinets and water coolers banned. Also forbidden are metal escalators and elevators. Metal paper clips were ruled out in the previous order.

The order affects the sports world, too. No metal may be used in the manufacture of baseball or swimming pool equipment, race tracks, ski articles, skating rinks, sporting and athletic equipment, games, or trophies.

Hull Likes China's 'Treaties' Celebration

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — Secretary of State Cordell Hull noted with satisfaction today the celebration in China of the recent relinquishment by Britain and the United States of extra-territorial rights in that country:

He said in a statement:

"There is being held in China a three-day celebration beginning today in honor of the recent signing of the American-Chinese and the British-Chinese treaties for the relinquishment of American and British extra-territorial and other special rights in China. I am sure that this celebration will be noted by the people of the United States with the utmost of good wishes for the people of China. We all share China's gratification—not only because of our deep rooted feeling of friendship for China and the Chinese, but also because the step that the United States and Great Britain have taken with China has far-reaching significance as a concrete exemplification of the high principles for which the United Nations are fighting in the common struggle to destroy the forces of aggression and to build toward a better world."

Nazi Saboteurs' Associate Arrested as Enemy Alien

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—The arrest as an enemy alien of an associate of two of the eight Nazi saboteurs who came to the United States by submarine last June is announced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Thomas J. Donegan, special agent in charge of the New York F. B. I., said that the saboteurs' associate was navigator on the yacht Lakela, on which Edward Kerling and Hermann Neubauer, who were executed as saboteurs, tried to return to Germany in October, 1939.

The man, who was not identified further, was taken, with 26 other enemy aliens arrested during the week, to Ellis Island for internment proceedings. Five had been working as skilled mechanics in war plants.

Japanese Succumb To Offers of Food

By the Associated Press

Guadalcanal. Delayed

An encouraging sign was seen here when a number of Japanese soldiers surrendered voluntarily in response to a broadcast over a loudspeaker from the American lines.

They were the first Japanese on Guadalcanal to give themselves up without compulsion and discredit the legend that all Japanese are ready to fight until they are slain for emperor and country.

These soldiers were discouraged and tired of fighting. They accepted American offers to give them hot cooked rice and good treatment and came in with their hands in the air.

Rickenbacker Forms Hat-in-Ring Group

LONG BEACH, Calif., Feb. 5 (AP) — "Capt." Eddie Rickenbacker swabbed out the barrel of a new Flying Fortress machine gun with a bullet-pierced Japanese flag Feb. 1, then christened the craft "Captain Eddie."

This ceremony was one of the events of Captain Rickenbacker's tour of aircraft factories. Another was the formation, at nearby Downey, Calif., of a national industrial Hat-in-the-Ring Squadron, reviving his famous World War I insignia.

The squadron, embracing workers throughout the aircraft industry, will award badges and certificates to those who avert absences from their jobs, "just like our soldiers do on fronts where absenteeism means a stab with an enemy bayonet," Captain Rickenbacker explained.

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First Supplies Of U. S. Pour Into No. Africa

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, announced today that 50,000 tons of food and other supplies already have been shipped to the civilians of French North Africa, and plans have been made for sending huge amounts every month.

The future program, he said, provides for shipping 30,000 tons a month of civilian goods from the United States alone, plus additional large quantities from Great Britain.

The 50,000 tons came about 50-50 from America and England, he said.

The British, he related, diverted a convoy bound for another war theater in order to drop "large quantities" of wheat, flour, canned meat, sugar, soap, seed potatoes, canned fish, margarine, powdered milk, powdered eggs, and cheese for the distressed civilian population of the area recently liberated by the allied expedition under Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In the future, Mr. Stettinius said, most of the food needed from outside by North Africa will come from the United States, while England will send other badly needed supplies of a type which she can spare more readily than food. England gets a large part of its food from this country.

Mr. Stettinius said that American shipments are being made almost entirely under the Lend-Lease program, but in co-operation with Herbert H. Lehman's Office of Foreign Relief.

He also disclosed that the French are paying for nearly everything they receive, by shipping to the Allies phosphate rock, iron ore, cork, zinc, lead, cobalt, manganese and other war materials.

However, some emergency supplies, especially milk for children, are being distributed free by Mr. Lehman's agency through the Red Cross and similar agencies.

Returned travelers from North Africa all have commented on the nearly starved and naked condition of the population found in Africa by Gen. Eisenhower's forces and have been appealing for speed in sending relief.

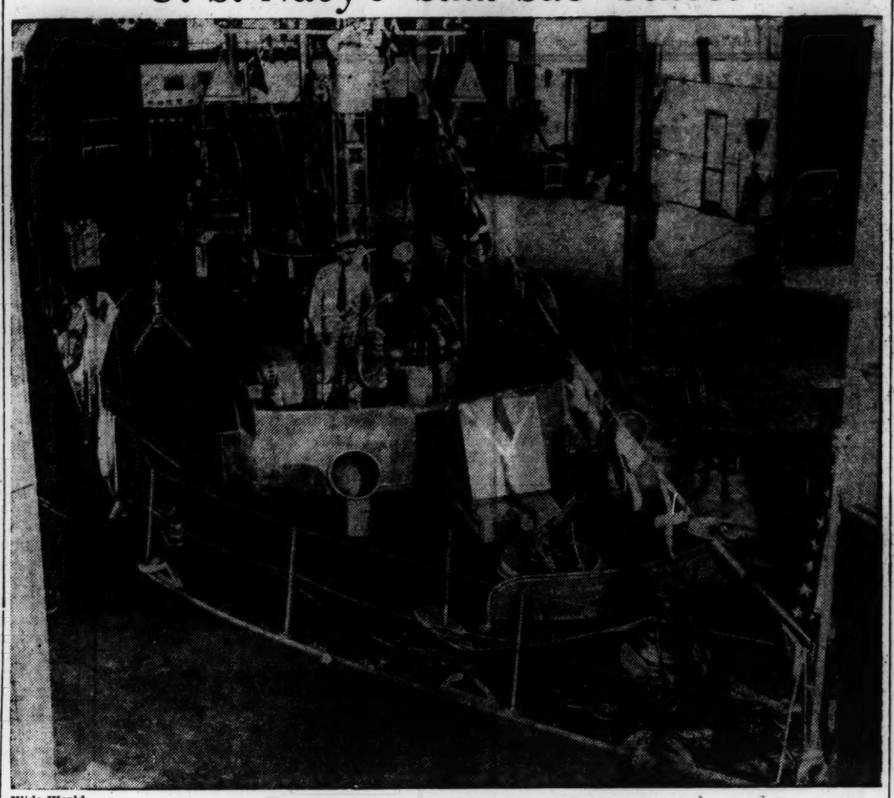
Mr. Stettinius said principal supplies now being shipped by the United States include flour, sugar, and powdered and condensed milk. Large quantities of cotton cloth, new and used clothing and shoes are also on the way.

England is planning to send large quantities of coal, needed particularly by railroads and utilities, and also some tea, coffee, medical supplies, clothing, seed potatoes, soap, twine, and some foods.

Mr. Stettinius pointed out that in the case of food, the need for shipments will decline when new crops are harvested, especially the wheat crop.

Normally, he said, "North Africa is a surplus producer of most foods and success in restoring North Africa's agriculture will not only meet most local requirements but will provide for many of the needs of American and British forces there."

U. S. Navy's 'Sink Sub' School



Wide World

Valuable Training Ashore for Sailors

This "ship ashore," complete except for the engine room, is used to train students in ship operations before they are taken to sea on practice cruises. Standing perpetual watch in the crow's nest of this stationary submarine chaser is "Oscar," the school's official mascot. The "ship" is located in Miami, Fla.

Some Choice Armchair Trips —Here's One to 'White Sands'

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that travel is curtailed and we can't visit the many spots of interest within Uncle Sam's boundaries, "Rocking-chair trips" have come into their own. We can travel anywhere in the world by the Imagination Route, so here's for a trip to the national monument in New Mexico which is often called the "Sahara of the U. S. A." It is the White Sands National Monument, located between Alamogordo and Las Cruces.

Made up of more than 225 square miles of huge snowdrift-like dunes, some of them 50 feet high, the spot offers an amazing sight. Recently when Gilbert Grosvenor of the National Geographic Magazine visited White Sands he said that he had visited three of the natural wonders of the world in three days' time: Grand Canyon, Carlsbad Caverns, and White Sands. He did not over-estimate their beauty as the thousands of visitors who stopped at the monument since it was made a national one, claim.

There are several geological theories as to the origin of the White Sands but it is generally agreed that the material came from massive beds of gypsum that lay in the surface of the Tularosa Basin years and years ago. Thus, over a period of thousands of years, this gypsum has been brought to the surface with ground water and when this water evaporated, the gypsum was left as white crust. As the crust crumbled, particles were picked up by the wind and gradually piled up into the beautiful white dunes that now exist. These dunes are constantly moving, shifting, changing about; their size and shape is being altered from month to month and the entire body is very slowly drifting toward Alamogordo at the rate of 10 inches per year.

"Here is a unique bit of America. The loveliness of its white, the cleanliness of its vast expanse, and its appeal to the lover of the unexplored, mark it as an area which attracts those discerning folks who would see Nature's masterpieces."

'Spice' in Travel

Something new for tourists to see after the war—an American version of the foreign spice lands—is growing amid the lush green winter vegetable fields of Southern California.

With war cutting off the imports of numerous seasonings, a new war use arose for the geographical grab-bag nature of Southern California, which finds everything from Saharan sand dunes to a semitropical island all within 200 miles of Los Angeles.

The vacationland has the same warm sunny winters as the Mediterranean condiment countries now cut off from shipments. So amid the fields of midwinter vegetables, the ranchers are raising such crops as marjoram. This came from Algeria in North Africa, France and Greece; paprika came from Hungary, Spain and Portugal. But for the duration, at least, it came from Orange County, in Southern California. The same can be said for sesame, which came from Japan and India; sage, from Yugoslavia and Italy; licorice, from Turkey, Greece, Russia and Spain. All are grown in Southern California now.

Plenty of Snow

For those who can reach the winter sports resort regions, snow activities are in full swing with Pennsylvania's recent heavy snowfalls. In the Poconos, only a few hours from Philadelphia, New York City and cities in New Jersey, there is plenty for winter sportsmen to do. In many sections sportsmen are utilizing golf courses for skiing and frozen-over tennis courts for ice skating. Adults even are making good use of Junior's sled on streets especially designated for sliding. Many persons who kept their horses idle all winter now are hitching them to cutters and sleighs that have been gathering dust in the barn. It is a common sight to see suburban residents coming into town for the evening loaded in a sleigh or doing their Sunday calling in cutters.

Civil Electricians Get Navy 'E' For Heroic Work at Pearl Harbor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 5 (AP)—Awarding of Navy "E" pins to 58 civilian electrical technicians today disclosed how they sped to Honolulu and used improvised techniques to repair propulsion equipment of the Battleships California and West Virginia, sunk in Pearl Harbor by Japanese attack.

Asked by the Navy to expedite repair of the warships, which were damaged so severely by the Japanese Dec. 7 sneak attack that they settled to the bottom of the harbor with decks awash, the General Electric Company combed the nation for experts.

The largest group, 15 men, sped from Schenectady in a special railway car. Called to solve a problem in replacement of material, Howard Maxwell, a G. E. department manager, left Schenectady on Sunday afternoon, arrived in Honolulu by plane the next Tuesday.

Charles Edwin Wilson, who directed the repair work, dropped the job of installing two 35,000 kilowatt generators at the Cherokee Dam for the Tennessee Valley Authority, and also flew to Pearl Harbor.

The Navy citation, announced by Rear Admiral William R. Furlong, Commandant of the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, said:

"The men worked in three shifts, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, in the holds, breathing air pumped from above deck. As a precaution against gas, the Navy at the beginning of the job provided chemically-treated white ribbons which the men wore. Should the ribbons have turned purple, the workers would have had to leave immediately. Working space was cramped and techniques had to be improvised."

Mr. Wilson is no relation to Charles E. Wilson, former General Electric President now Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board.

Dr. Dodds Heads Job Commission

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 5 (AP)—Formation of a commission by the Association of American Colleges to find employment for members of college faculties displaced by the war was announced Feb. 3 by Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University.

Dr. Dodds will head the Commission, which will attempt to find places in the war environment for faculty members who face the loss of teaching jobs under the curtailment of higher education caused by conversion to the Army and Navy college programs.

One college or university in each of 13 regional areas, corresponding to the United States civil service districts, is being selected as the regional center for that area, Dr. Dodds said. Regional directors are being appointed by the executive officers of the college centers.

A national register of faculty men and women who may require employment and an occupational register of opportunities will be established.

The Carnegie Endowment for the Advancement of Teaching and the Rockefeller Foundation are financing the work. Besides Dr. Dodds, the Commission includes Carter Davidson, President of Knox College; R. H. Fitzgerald, vice-chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh; Dean Mark H. Ingraham, University of Wisconsin, and Goodrich White, President of Emory University.

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Dies Comments On Ickes' Reply

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes said Feb. 4 that two employees of his Interior Department assailed recently by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas were no longer employed and that whenever Mr. Dies "wants new funds for his self-advertising committee, he reaches into a hat and pulls out the same names."

Asked at his press conference to comment on Mr. Dies' charges, Mr. Ickes said the Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities "hasn't said anything new for two or three years."

Mr. Dies, in comment on Mr. Ickes statements, said the check on which his list was based was made recently. He added that if the employees in question "are out, it is a good thing and I hope the others follow their example."

Mr. Dies, in a speech on the House floor last Monday, called for a purge of "irresponsible, unrepresentative, crackpot and radical bureaucrats."

Tells About Trip Far Into the Night

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 5

Mrs. Roosevelt disclosed that his family kept President Roosevelt up until midnight Monday telling about his trip to North Africa.

First, she said, there was a birthday dinner for the President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. The President was not here in time to celebrate his birthday Saturday.

"We made him talk Monday night—all about his trip all evening," Mrs. Roosevelt told her press conference. "We sat up until midnight."

P. T. A. Urges Drink Control In Camp Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 5—Lowering of the age level of men in the armed forces has made the welfare of our fighting men of direct interest to another large civilian agency, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. The executive committee of the Congress has just sent a telegram to President Roosevelt asking that particular attention be directed to restricting the sale of intoxicating beverages and the elimination of vice conditions near military areas.

Mrs. William Kletzer, of Oregon, national President, announced that a telegram to that effect has been sent to the President, and copies to the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and the Surgeon General.

The committee also reaffirmed the stand of the Congress of Parents and Teachers for opposing the enlistment of young mothers for war jobs until all other pools of labor have been exhausted.

"But we cannot," Mrs. Kletzer said, "make this pronouncement and then wash our hands of the problem. The emotional and economic pressure of war necessity is sending countless numbers of mothers into industry, and an analysis of available statistics reveals that the months ahead will see these numbers greatly increased. Whether we like it ir not, the problem is immediate and urgent. The children of mothers employed in war industries are looking to us for safety and protection."

Moles: Rear Admiral And Engineer Cited

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Frank W. Barnes, a construction engineer, Feb. 3 received the annual achievement award of the Moles, an organization of construction engineers.

Admiral Moreell was cited for "his capacity and forcefulness to conceive, design and accomplish the construction of naval works and for his contribution to the war."

Mr. Barnes, who is connected with the George A. Fuller Company and Merritt-Chapman and Scott Corporation, was recognized for "his enterprise, courage and resourcefulness notably in the field of foundations, bridges, tunnels, docks and piers and for his contribution to the national defense."

He now is in charge of construction of an off-shore base and of other projects in New England. The presentation was made at a dinner meeting of the organization.

Arizona Miners' Pay Raised by WLB

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—In a decision illustrating that the "Little Steel" formula is not the only key to a wage increase, the War Labor Board announced today an increase of $1 a day for employees of the Shattuck Denn Mining Corporation, Bisbee, Ariz. It was one of the most liberal WLB awards in recent weeks and raised the base rate paid to miners to $7.26.

The formula, which is related solely to the cost of living, permits an increase of 15 per cent over the rates paid in January, 1941. The company already had granted an increase and the formula permitted only 36.4 cents per day additional.

However, the Board found that the rates paid by Phelps Dodge Corporation near by for similar work were $1 a day higher than the Shattuck Denn rates and a "manifest injustice" thereby existed. The Board's policy permits increases to eliminate such inequalities after the limits of the "Little Steel" formula have been reached.

The increase is retroactive to Aug. 18.

President Asks Four Billion More for Navy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress today for an additional $4,000,000,000 cash and $210,000,000 contract authorizations for the Navy.

The breakdown of uses the Navy intends for the additional funds included:

Miscellaneous expenses $7,500,000; research laboratory $350,000; operation and conservation of naval petroleum reserves, $2,900,000; naval reserve $48,000,000; training, education and welfare $4,845,000; maintenance for the bureau of ships, $850,000,000; ordnance and ordnance stores $1,000,000,000; pay, subsistence and transportation $494,968,000; medicine and surgery $67,000,000.

Yards and docks $800,000,000: aviation $562,000,0; armor, armament and ammunition $417,000,000.

The budget bureau said the funds were needed to "provide for additional requirements for the prosecution of the war," and "to provide for contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the budget for the fiscal year 1943."

Moral Rearmament Rejected as Cause Of Draft Deferment

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—The appeals of Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin, former British Davis Cup tennis star, and 14 other members of the Moral Rearmament movement who sought draft deferment on the grounds that their M. R. A. duties were essential to the war effort were denied yesterday by Appeals Board No. 4.

The Appeals Board, of which Charles H. Tuttle, former United States attorney, is chairman, declared that the work of the Moral Rearmament movement was not "necessary" to the war production program, and also cited the "work or fight" order issued by the War Manpower Commission in continuing the men in the 1-A classification.

Of an original group of 28 M. R. A. members who were classified in 1-A by Local Board 17 here, nine members previously had lost their appeals and another was inducted into the Army. Three others have not yet filed appeals.

The Appeals Board decision in Mr. Austin's case pointed out that, although he is married and has a child, he did not claim them as dependents; did not even disclose their whereabouts, and further stated that his earnings were "nil."

As to Mr. Austin's claim for deferment because of his work with Moral Rearmament, Inc., the board found M. R. A. was not "a service or endeavor the maintenance of which is essential to the national health, safety, or interest, or necessary to the war production program."

Even if M. R. A. were such a service, the decision continued, Mr. Austin is not "a necessary man" within the sense of the regulations of Selective Service."

Strikes, Gambling Held Sabotage

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 5 (AP)—Strikes and gambling are weaknesses on the home front inconsistent with the "all-out fighting effort the nation is trying to mobilize," participants in Cornell University's annual Farm and Home Week were told Feb. 2 by Charles M. Gardner, Springfield, Mass., editor of the National Grange Monthly.

He asserted "legalized liquor dispensaries" and such phases of gambling as beano, bingo, horse and dog racing—practices for "bleeding the people"—are menaces to the national strength.

"Weakening our home front," he continued, "are strikes and threats of strikes which may be listed as actual sabotage results. When it is certain that the war must be won by mass production, how Adolf Hitler must laugh when a shutdown by a strike occurs . . ."

"Bad management in the loss of balance between industry and agriculture is a glaring inconsistency," he added, "and shows apparent unwillingness of all concerned to insist upon a compromise that shall yield the farmer fair return for his labor and so avert food shortages."

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The Home Forum

Manna for Today

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT THE BIBLE are cited instances of God's wise and loving provision for His people. For centuries these Scriptural narratives have brought nourishment to hungry hearts, and again it is being proved daily that the same spiritual law of abundance which was available and operative in the affairs of men in Biblical days is likewise producing manna today for all who believe in and understand that good is unlimited, sustained by the law of God. This law of unfailing supply is an ever-present reality, and as mankind learns to turn to and rely wholly on God for true substance and sustenance, suggestions of shortage and lack, with the accompanying temptation to hoard, will be put to rout.

* * *

God has abundantly supplied all His creation with unlimited good, and it would be contrary to the nature of God, Love, to take away from one of His children to give to another. To hoard is to indulge selfishness, to limit one's sense of good, and to doubt God's ability to furnish His creation with whatever is needful. God gives good impartially and without limit to all that reflects Him.

One outstanding account in the Old Testament which reveals God's protection and provision for His people is that of the journey of the children of Israel through the wilderness. When the people experienced the pangs of hunger, instead of turning to God in their human need, they denounced their benefactor, Moses. The great Hebrew Lawgiver was quick to detect their lack of faith in God's ability to provide for them, and he rebuked this erroneous mental attitude. Then the reassuring word of God came to Moses (Exodus 16:12), **"Speak unto them, saying, At even ye shall eat flesh, and in the morning ye shall be filled with bread; and ye shall know that I am the Lord your God."**

* * *

Thus at the command of God, manna was provided for the children of Israel. Moses, following the behest of divine Mind, instructed each one to take only as much as he needed, and not to attempt to lay aside for a succeeding day. And, it is recorded (Exodus 16:18), **"He that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack; they gathered every man according to his eating."** Despite Moses' warning, some of the people hid the manna. And what happened? It spoiled, became offensive. The lesson was brought home to all. Hoarding was no part of God's method of providing for His people.

Today many are proving, through the understanding and application of Christian Science, that God is ever producing manna for His children: The Discoverer and Founder of this Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 508), **"The seed is in itself, only as the divine Mind is All and reproduces all—as Mind is the multiplier, and Mind's infinite idea, man and the universe, is the product."** When one comprehends that substance is demonstrated through spiritual thinking, one will not listen to the arguments of shortage and lack, but instead will fill his consciousness with the understanding of God's plentifulness, affluence, munificence, and of His infinite wisdom and kindness in providing for the needs of His entire creation.

* * *

Christianity has accepted Christ Jesus as the Way-shower, and one who turns frequently to the teachings and example of the Master finds inspiration and guidance. In the fourth chapter of Matthew it is related that Jesus, as did the children of Israel, found himself hungering in the wilderness. But he refuted and overcame quickly the suggestion that man lives by bread alone. Man is governed by God, Life, and as the image and likeness of God, he reflects all the qualities and properties of Life. Spiritual man is always provided for by divine Mind, which is continually producing and imparting good to man.

Proportionately as we receive spiritual ideas, which come to us from God, and utilize them in our daily living, will our human needs be met, and the outward manifestation of good will appear as a result of our right thinking. Centuries after the children of Israel had received manna in the wilderness, Christ Jesus alluded to that experience, saying (John 6:32, 35): **"Moses gave you not that bread from heaven; but my Father giveth you the true bread from heaven. . . . I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger."**

* * *

As we obey the spiritual injunction of our dear Saviour, and turn unreservedly to the Father, divine Truth, for the bread from heaven, we shall freely receive manna for today, the manna which is all-satisfying and all-sustaining. One stanza from Mrs. Eddy's "Communion Hymn" reads (Poems, p. 75):

> **"Strongest deliverer, friend of the friendless,**
> **Life of all being divine:**
> **Thou the Christ, and not the creed;**
> **Thou the Truth in thought and deed;**
> **Thou the water, the bread, and the wine."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE 9:45 A. M. ACCOMMODATION, STRATFORD, CONNECTICUT": *A Painting by Edward Lamson Henry*

EDWARD LAMSON HENRY (1841–1919) was born in Charleston, South Carolina. He studied in Paris from 1860 to 1863 with Courbet, who was the great leader of the Realist movement in French painting and who taught "one must be of one's own time" and seek inspiration in the present and in one's immediate environment. The most literal interpretation of Courbet's realism is in a genre painting such as this by Henry in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Henry returned to the United States during the Civil War and between then and 1871, when he revisited Europe, he painted some of his principal works of the contemporary scene. He was one of several American genre painters who, after the Civil War, painted the simple events in everyday life and who enjoyed wide popularity in their day. Since then they have been all but forgotten, eclipsed by greater masters who came with a broader understanding of the whole realm of art, the growth of great collections in America, and the triumph of the subjective art of Impressionism in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

But, today, the more veracious of these American genre painters are being rediscovered and their humble and honest accomplishment is being newly appraised. For we find that they have faithfully preserved for us a day that is past. The title of this painting, exact to the minute, well corresponds with the way in which that day has been captured by the artist with precise and exuberant detail.

The scene bustles with varied and dramatic incident attending the departure of the train. The time, "9:45 a. m.," hangs out in front of the station. A family, late in arriving, hurries toward the platform steps. Overlooking the lively scene are the quiet houses and beyond is the warning, "Railroad Crossing Look Out." All those not rushing to make the train have stopped to watch the excitement. From this picture, crowded with amusing particulars, it is easy to imagine what it was like to travel in the sixties.

A. R. H.

Manna pro dnešek

Překlad článku o Kresťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

VŠUDE V BIBLI nacházíme příklady toho, jak moudře a láskyplně Bůh zaopatřoval Svůj lid. Tato biblická dějeprava byla po staletí potravou lačným srdcím; a dnes je znova dokázáno, že tentýž duchovní zákon hojnosti, použitelný a působící v lidských záležitostech v dobách biblických, je rovněž i dnes zdrojem manny pro všechny, kdož věří a chápají, že dobro je neobmezené, božským zákonem vydržované. Tento zákon neselhávajícího opatřování vším potřebným je vždy přítomná skutečnost, a když se lidstvo naučí obraceti se na Boha, a úplně na Něho spoléhati ve věcech pravé podstaty a vydržování, pak našeptávání zkracování a nedostatku, doprovázená pokoušením nahromaďovati, jsou zahnána.

Bůh uspokojil v hojnosti potřeby všeho Svého tvorstva neobmezeným dobrem; a bylo by pravým opakem povahy Boha, Lásky, kdyby vzal něco od jednoho ze Svých dítek a dával druhému. Nahromaďování bylo by hověti sobeckosti, obmezovati náš pojem dobra a pochybovati o tom, že Bůh je schopen opatřiti Své tvorstvo vším, čeho je zapotřebí. Bůh udílí dobro nestranně a bez obmezování všemu co Jej zobrazuje.

Jeden vynikající příklad vypsaný ve Starém Zákoně a zjevující Boží ochranu a opatřování Jeho lidu, líčí cestu synů Izraelských pouští. Když lid pocítil útrapy hladu, obviňoval svého dobrodince Mojžíše, místo aby se obrátil na Boha se svou lidskou potřebou. Tento veliký židovský zákoncdárce rychle rozpoznal v lidu nedostatek víry v Boží schopnost postarati se o jeho potřeby, a pokáral jej za tento chybný duševní stav. Hned potom zaslechl Mojžíš ujišťující slova Boží (Druhá kniha Mojžíšova, 16:12), "Mluviž jim a pověz: K večeru jísti budete maso, a ráno chlebem nasyceni budete, abyste poznali, že já jsem Hospodin Bůh váš."

Tak z Božího rozkazu manna byla opatřena. Mojžíš, na příkaz božské Mysli, nařídil každému, aby nabral jen tolik, kolik potřeboval, a nepokoušel se uložiti stranou něco pro den následující. A je zaznamenáno (Druhá kniha Mojžíšova, 16:18), "A nezbylo tomu, kdo nabral mnoho, a ten, kdo nasbíral málo, neměl nedostatku; ale každý, což mohl sníst, nasbíral." Ačkoliv je Mojžíš varoval, někteří z lidu schovali mannu. A co se stalo? Zkazila se, stala se odpornou. Tak bylo vštípeno ponaučení v mysl všech. Nahromaďování nepatřilo k prostředkům, jimiž Bůh pečoval o Svůj lid.

Dnes, porozuměním Křesťanské Vědě a jejím používáním, mnozí dokazují, že Bůh stále poskytuje manny Svým dítkám. Objevitelka a Zakladatelka této Vědy, Mary Baker Eddy, píše v učebnici Křesťanské Vědy, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 508), "Semeno je v sobě, jenom když božská Mysl je Vše a rozmnožuje vše—když Mysl je množitelem, a nekonečná ideje Mysli, člověk a vesmír, je výsledek množení." Když chápeme, že podstata je zřejmě dokazatelnou duchovním myšlením, nebudeme naslouchati argumentacím zkracování a nedostatku, nýbrž naplníme místo toho naše vědomí porozuměním Boží hojnosti, nadbytku, štědrosti a Jeho nekonečné moudrosti a laskavosti s jakou se stará o potřeby všeho Jeho tvorstva.

Křesťanství přijalo Krista Ježíše za Ukazovatele cesty; a ten, kdo se často obrací k učení a příkladu našeho Mistra, najde inspiraci a průvodce. Ve čtvrté kapitole Matouše je uvedeno, že jako synové Izraelští, také Ježíš hladověl na poušti. Ale on popřel a rychle překonal vnukání, že člověk je živ jen samým chlebem. Člověkem vládne Bůh, život, a v něm se zrcadlí všechny vlastnosti a přívlastky života jako v Božím obraze a podobě. Duchovní člověk je vždy zaopatřen božskou Myslí, jež neustále skytá a udílí člověku dobro.

Tak jak přijímáme duchovní ideje, jež nám od Boha přicházejí, a jak jich používáme v našem denním životě, v tom poměru budou naše denní potřeby kryty, a ukáží se zjevně výsledky na důkaz našeho správného myšlení. Staletí po tom, kdy synové Izraelští dostali mannu na poušti, Kristus Ježíš se zmínil o této zkušenosti řka (Jan 6:32, 35): "Ne Mojžíš dal vám chléb s nebe, ale Otec můj vám dává ten chléb s nebe pravý. . . . Já jsemť ten chléb života. Kdož přichází ke mně, nebude nikoli lačněti."

Když jsme poslušni duchovního příkazu našeho drahého Spasitele, a obracíme se bezpodmínečně k Otci, k božské Pravdě, o chléb s nebe, dostane se nám štědře manny pro dnešek, manny, která zplna uspokojuje a úplně vydržuje. Jedna sloka chvalozpěvu od Mrs. Eddy, zvaného "Communion Hymn" (Poems, str. 75), zní:

> "Nejmocnější osvoboditeli, opuštěných příteli,
> Životě božský všeho bytí;
> Kristus jsi, a ne vyznání,
> Pravda jsi v myšlence a jednání,
> Jsi voda, chléb a víno."

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Woodland Road

The little road winds chaste and white
Along the edges of the night,

Where scalloped hills of woodland gray
Arch the sky for miles away,

And old stars stare, in wonder of
So innocent a thing to love.

In gentle arcs, from tree to tree,
The little road winds tenderly,

Through miles of dusky solitude,
Till in the moon-enchanted wood,

Where drifted snow lies soft and deep;
With drowsy grace, it sinks to sleep.

O little byway, beautiful,
In misty robe of silver wool,

Dream sweetly in your still delight;
I shall not trouble you tonight.

Your winding peace I cannot know;
Straight is the way I have to go.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

Mystery in Bulgaria

LEAVING PERNIK and its mines on the right, we took the road leading to Macedonia and followed the river Strouma, hurrying on its way to the Aegean Sea. . . . The country was growing more undulating and the earth was red; Plovdiv way, it had been black. There were acres of maize, alternating with expanses of pasturage, peopled with cropping, tinkling flocks. Many of the sheep had their heads smeared with red, which made them appear to be wearing little scarlet caps. In reality, poor things, it meant they were already sold and their happy days were numbered. The small black sheep one sees all over the Balkans have always white tips to their tails and seem friskier than the blond variety. . . .

Presently, standing up in the emptiness of the surrounding country, an important-looking factory came into sight. We wondered what they could find to manufacture and whence came the hands to work it, for working it was, with smoke pouring merrily from its bunch of chimneys.

We questioned the chauffeur; he knew nothing. This whetted my curiosity. We espied a man sitting by the roadside munching a hunk of bread.

"Ask him," I instructed the long-suffering Rada.

She asked. The man went on munching.

"Ask again." I really had to know.

She asked again. He bit off another piece. . . .

"Perhaps he doesn't know?"

"Do you know?" she shouted at him.

He nodded.

"Then why doesn't he tell us?"

"But he doesn't know. Didn't you see him nod?"

I gave up the chase. It was too disconcerting. How could one remember that in Bulgaria you shake your head when you mean "yes" and nod it when you mean "no"! —From "Where East Is West" by HENRIETTA LESLIE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Mr. Hendricks Rides a Hercules

MY ACADEMIC FRIEND, Mr. Hendricks, came into my house the other night, looking one inch taller, three inches wider, and five years younger. "Why, Mr. Hendricks," I said, "you look fit as a fiddle."

"It's the bicycle," he said.

"What bicycle?" I asked.

"Well, you've been away for a few weeks and you don't know. I've graduated from lathe school; I'm working in a shop that makes aircraft instruments; I've bought a bicycle, and I'm riding it to work."

"Whew!" I said. "All that in the few weeks I've been away?"

"Yes," said Mr. Hendricks, firmly. "It's an English bicycle," he went on, "a Hercules, 'the sweetest running cycle money will buy.' At least, that's what's printed on the cloth which came wrapped around the tools in the tool bag behind the seat. I leave on it every morning at 7:30. It takes me twenty minutes to get to the shop. I go down the parkway beside the river."

* * *

There was a new firmness in his voice, a decisiveness to the order of his statements, a laconic force in him I hadn't felt before. "But isn't it cold this time of year?" I asked, thinking of the long windy reach of river which curves around the breast of Brighton.

"No, not after you get used to it. You see, I've approached the cold weather gradually. No, I'm not cold. I enjoy the ride.

* * *

"You've ridden in an open car, so you know how much more you see and hear and feel in it. Well, a bicycle is to an open car what an open car is to a closed car." (Ever since Mr. Hendricks started to work on the lathe, his talk has been full of quasi-technical language.) "On a bicycle, you have time to notice the pre-rising glow of the sun over the rampart-like tower of the glass Chemical Building. You can stop and talk to people, and those you pass on foot you pass slowly enough to see the expression on their faces. I don't hurry, you see. Some do. You know, I ride with my handlebars up," he said, with his attractive air of shy deprecation. "But there's a fellow who passes me every morning, handlebars down like a racer, head bent low, eyes on the ground, and his feet flying around like a pair of pistons. He never looks at me, his fellow cyclist. He just digs in, puts on an extra burst of speed, and passes me in a cloud of breeze."

I laughed at Mr. Hendricks's picture of the Flying Scot. He went on.

* * *

"That fellow is not a cyclist of my kidney. He's not a friendly man, and I believe he rides a Raleigh. If he were in a car, he'd be doing sixty; and he might just as well be in a car as racing the way he does, head bent for election. He doesn't see the ducks swimming on the river and the big V's they leave behind them on the water. He doesn't wave to the engineers in their cabs, about their morning chore of shunting cars. He doesn't see the trains flash by, trailing long shavings of white smoke. He may whiff the sweet, pungent smell of soft coal smoke and hear the train whistles; but he doesn't see the steam hissing from the switches, or the freight cars with their evocative alphabet labels—B. and O., L. and N., C. B. and Q., C. C. C. and St. L., C. H. and D.—car casuals from the four corners of a continent."

Mr. Hendricks got up from my old Morris chair and walked over to stretch his hands out to the wood fire.

* * *

"I said it wasn't cold, but some mornings it's cold enough to make me appreciate the lack of wind, the warm-shawl-around-the-head feeling of the dive from the open river road into the canyon of Bay State Road. Then, when I cross Commonwealth Avenue, I see the commuting schoolgirls getting off the car to go to school, the stenographers, the clerks, the mechanics, the faces of workers, men and women, going to work while whistles blow and smoke rises from tall chimneys. I tell you it's a great thing to be part of all that, part of the—" (and here Mr. Hendricks hesitated a moment) "—the sinews of the nation. For the first time, I feel part of the national working life, feel I belong to the men and women who make the wheels go around, and I tell you it's a fine feeling.

"It's kind of an awakening," he added, and then he smiled his shy smile, his self-consciousness catching up with his enthusiasm. I looked up. Truly, the authority on the infixed pronoun in Middle Irish was living in a new world.

HORACE REYNOLDS

In Which Jaimie Wastes a Shilling

ON ONE GLORIOUS bright day—maybe it was a cloudy and rainy and miserable day to people who judged things only by their outsides—a day after a winter fair, he picked out of the mud a shilling that had been washed bare by the cold rains. As scrupulously honest as was everyone in Glen Ainey, the boy went up and down the hills enquiring if any unfortunate man had lost a shilling in the fair—a painful duty. But with a happy ending for he failed to find an owner. His bothersome conscience being satisfied, he had no difficulty deciding how his first shilling should be invested. The book of greatest renown in Donegal, then, was this same Shandy Maguire, of Donegal's own Barnes' Mór Gap —a great story and wonderful, of which everybody had heard, and which all the old men who could read had read. . . .

As Jaimie skipped the hills to Donegal to make himself master of the coveted book, like the flying hero in the old stories he felt the sparks from his heels light the skies behind him, and saw the sparks from his toes strike the skies ahead—all the way to Clabber Lane in Donegal town, and Paddy MacBrearty's—got Paddy to unpack the trunkful of precious merchandise which he had packed and ready for the fair of Dunloe —till the book was reached, at the very bottom. Home with the treasure he hied, only touching the tops of the highest hills on the way back. He hadn't told at home of the silver fortune he had found—and dare not tell now how he had wasted it—for wasted is the very word that hard-hearted people would have used. Out of the garden wall behind his father's house he pulled a big stone, and pushed the book well in, and put the stone back again. For days after, whenever he could steal half-an-hour without risk, he was crouched at the back of the stonewall, reveling in the most enthralling tale that ever went between book-covers—entrancing, romantic, and in every second or third chapter so heart-breakingly funny that, to avoid drawing on himself disaster, he often had to drop the book and clasp both hands, hard, on his mouth—the whole body of him shaking like a bog-*quagh* with the agony of inside laughter. . . . Often, however, at many of the most thrilling moments of Shandy's wonderful story, the family's calling and bawling for the boy would compel the snatching from his very lips of the cup of joy. He would shove Shandy into his secret place and the stone after—and then, casually strolling from aback of the wall, reappear to his puzzled family from nowhere.—From "The Rocky Road to Dublin," by SEUMAS MACMANUS. (New York: Macmillan.)

View

The gray-tan of the house,
its green blinds and white
ruffled curtains,
Chimneys of red brick in a
still row,
Tree branches edged with
white against the house
and chimneys and lead
gray sky,
And everywhere speckles, speckles,
speckles of white falling
snow—

HELEN ECKERT

Going to Town With the Butter

WHEN THE PRODUCE of the farm was taken a long distance to market—that was an event, too; the carrying away of the butter in the fall, for instance, to the river, a journey that occupied both ways four days. Then the family marketing was done in a few groceries. Some cloth, new caps and boots for the boys, and a dress, or a shawl, or a cloak for the girls were brought back, besides news and adventure, and strange tidings of the distant world. The farmer was days in getting ready to start; food was prepared and put in a box to stand him on the journey, so as to lessen the hotel expenses, and oats were put up for the horses. The butter was loaded up overnight, and in the cold November morning, long before it was light, he was up and off. I seem to hear the wagon yet, its slow rattle over the frozen ground diminishing in the distance. On the fourth day toward night all grew expectant of his return, but it was usually dark before his wagon was heard again coming down the hill, or his voice from before the door summoning a light. When the boys got big enough, one after the other accompanied him each year, until all had made the famous journey and seen the great river and the steamboats, and the thousand and one marvels of the far-away town. When it came my turn to go, I was in a great state of excitement for a week beforehand, for fear my clothes would not be ready, or else that it would be too cold, or else that the world would come to an end before the time fixed for starting. . . . Perched high on a "spring-board" I made the journey, and saw more sights and wonders than I have ever seen on a journey since, or ever expect to again.—From "Signs and Seasons," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The

Christian Science Periodicals

Established by Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal
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Intimate Message: Washington

Censorship and Things ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

No Speculation?—It would be interesting to know if any reader of The Christian Science Monitor deduced from anything which was reported in the newspapers or over the radio that President Roosevelt was conferring with Prime Minister Churchill in North Africa.

Unless the Axis radio was subtly playing ignorant, Berlin never guessed it at any point, but despite the fact that President Roosevelt felt that the secret was magnificently kept by the press and radio, there remains a good deal of concern in high quarters that the spate of speculation, which overflowed the last few days before the official communiqué, definitely risked the security of the President and other high officers.

This speculation—much of which proved sound and some of which was pretty wide of the mark—was no violation of censorship, either British or American. A good deal of it was written with the specific advance knowledge of the censors. For example, a few days after Mr. Roosevelt left Washington this Bureau asked the Office of Censorship if it could write an article outlining the problems which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill would necessarily deal with if they should get together. The Office of Censorship said there was no objection at all as long as we did not say in any way that the President was absent from the White House. Accordingly Joseph C. Harsh [now a distinguished honorary degree holder, thanks to his discerning alma mater, Williams College] provided Monitor readers with an illuminating message in this space on Jan. 15.

During the last five days before the announcement from Casablanca, the speculation became pretty pointed and rather avalanchial but there was no suggestion that it violated the censorship rules. Nevertheless, consideration has since been given to the possibility of banning all newspaper and radio speculation whenever the President or other high officials are on wartime missions. The motive behind this proposal is honestly concerned with security only but it contemplates restrictions upon free comment which, unless exercised with profound restraint, would be dangerous to a free people even in time of war.

Ambassador to Australia—Perhaps there never was a vacancy in the American Ambassadorship to Australia! Edward J. Flynn, former Democratic National Committee chairman, former Democratic National Committeeman and former minister-designate, was nominated for a post which was already filled and now that Mr. Roosevelt has conveniently withdrawn the nomination, he indicates that there is no hurry in naming anyone in his place.

The fact is there are numerous persons in Washington who knew Nelson T. Johnson, the present Minister to Australia, and who have recently corresponded with him, who could not credit the White House statement that he was voluntarily seeking retirement. It looked like a retirement which contained more than a tiny touch of duress. Mr. Johnson, it is known, did wish to be with his family after being separated under wartime conditions in China and his assignment to Australia achieved this objective and gave the United States an exceedingly competent envoy in Canberra.

If the President substitutes no nomination for that of Mr. Flynn's, it won't make the Flynn episode look any better but we'll get along all right.

Reich record—The Germans can quite properly mark up a new record for Marshal Rommel, and Hitler should hurry and give him a promotion before it's too late. The record? He has retreated further in less time than any other German Army in history.

This is no disparagement of a notable feat. The distance is equal to that from Paris to Leningrad or from New York to Kansas City. But there's a record on the other side which might seem even more remarkable than the Rommel retreat. That is the British advance, for despite greater and progressively multiplying problems of supply, the British Eighth Army advanced 1,300 miles in 91 days.

Why was Stalin absent?—President Roosevelt most certainly did not clear up this persistent question at his Tuesday press conference which he called to give a further accounting of the Casablanca meeting. Instead he added new perplexities.

He gave a different reason than was advanced in the official communiqué. He gave a reason which rendered irrelevant the official reason. His interpretation conflicted with itself.

It's this way: From Casablanca last week the communiqué stated that Premier Stalin was unable to accept the Roosevelt-Churchill invitation to attend the Allied Council because he could not leave the Soviet Union in the middle of directing the winter offensive. From the White House this week the President stated that it would hardly be proper for Premier Stalin to attend because Russia is not at war with Japan. Well, if it wouldn't be proper for him to attend, why invite him, and if Mr. Stalin agreed that it wasn't proper for him to attend, how was it even relevant that he couldn't leave the country at that time?

Mr. Roosevelt also made an implied reference to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's absence by noting that, because China is geographically isolated from the European theater of the war, there was no special point in her being represented. Well, if the Generalissimo was not present because the conference dealt wholly with the European theater of the war, then why would Stalin's absence have anything to do with the fact that Russia is not at war with Japan?

These questions will have to be asked until they are answered because they are important. Surely it isn't going to be as hard for Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill to catch their ally, Stalin, as it was for Montgomery to catch Rommel?

The Country Speaks: Boston

Tax Savings Notes ..... *By Robert K. Shellaby*

Federal income taxpayers: arise and grab your "two per cent discount" and help the anti-inflation drive as well as easing your own burden, regardless of what Congress does about pay-as-you-go.

This is the advice of tax officials in the typical city of Boston, where tax payments in January fell 'way off in a trend which may be national.

As a remedy, they urge immediate purchase of the little-used and little-known "tax savings notes," in a lump sum or in regular purchases throughout the year, to the extent of the tax due.

Ease and economy, they point out, will be realized by the individual. Last year's average tax bill was hardly $80, while this year it has hit $200. If Congress adopts any new system, adequate credit will be given for any money paid ahead of legal requirements, and there is certainly no indication that a Congressional change will be lower.

Thus, any aid to budgeting now will pay dividends at a late date, it seems assured. Last year, the average worker could deduct $20 from any weekly check at the last minute to meet his quarterly payment. This year, despite rumors of high industrial wages, comparatively few can wait till the last minute to deduct $50 or more for a quarterly payment.

The need for better family budgeting, regardless of what Congress does, is apparent at Boston where by Feb. 1 only 6,604 taxable returns had been made, whereas a large increase could have been expected over the comparable figure of 18,962 a year ago, when there were fewer payers to pay, it was pointed out in an interview with Thomas H. Buckley, Assistant to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Massachusetts area. Some 1,800,000 returns from a population of 4,500,000 are expected this year. The lag is credited to a "wait-and-see" attitude of taxpayers, who mistakenly feel their burden will be decreased if they wait, observers report.

The savings notes, also known as "tax anticipation notes," add red tape, but the gain of early receipts to reduce the nation's inflationary surplus outweighs any such drawback, it was pointed out. The red-tape factor grows minor this year, the first in which notarization of returns is not required; notes and a check or money-order for the difference between the note value and the tax bill can be inserted in a letter with the return, without traditional crowding of Federal Building corridors.

These notes, plus another similar type, have long been used by corporations, as a money-saving device, some earning nearly two per cent in the year, which is better than most short-term rates on loans. The actual rate is 1.96 per cent, close enough to "2 per cent."

The individual can buy notes in $25, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, or $5,000 sizes. He paid face value last September when "Treasury Notes Tax Series A-1945" first became available. Each month the cost increases 16 cents per $100. The note must be held until the second month, before it can be applied on a payment.

The $100 note this month costs $100.80 and is worth $101.44 at the June payment, $101.76 at the September payment, $102.40 in December, and on up to $105,76 in and after September, 1945, when it matures.

Any bank office will accept a check with an application, without charge, having the Federal Reserve Bank of the district forward the note to the purchaser. He can redeem it at any time for cash, getting what he paid for it.

Many taxpayers have regarded themselves as canny for buying war bonds for the purpose of redemption, in a month or two, but this is far more costly as well as questionable in comparison with notes devised for this purpose, the officials point out.

Today the individual taxpayer, who can now be called "small" taxpayer only in comparison with corporations, should exploit the savings notes, these officials claim. Not only will he realize personal economy, but he will help the nation fight inflation and democratically exert initiative and self-government above and beyond what the law requires.

To Change the Subject:

Through the 'Open Door' ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

The sign is "The Open Door"; the official title is the Girls Service League of America; the address is 138 East Nineteenth Street.

Through this "Open Door" have passed into the quiet and distinguished-looking old house, girls from all parts of the United States—from Maine to California—and from many foreign countries. They have come from their own homes, from the homes of friends and relatives; from rented rooms in other cities and from the East Side and the West Side of New York—from all around the town. Many reasons have brought them to the "Open Door."

Many of them were confused girls—girls who were afraid, even hungry girls.

But each and every one of them brought with them Youth that carries with it infinite possibilities.

For 35 years they have been coming through the "Open Door"—more than 104,000 of them; and each of them has found a service that was skillful and sympathetic, a home influence and advice, personal and vocational guidance, training, leisure-time activities and a summer camp. They found a service for girls by girls under the leadership of motherly women highly trained in meeting the needs and solving the problems of adolescents.

If there were an inscription over the door, it would read:

"You may be assured of our help in every possible way, but in the end, no one but yourself can build your character or shape your life."

This thought permeates every room when one passes through the "Open Door," and it serves as a challenge. The record shows that girls respond to it with pride and a real sense of responsibility.

The record does not end there, however. It reveals that the majority of girls passing through the "Open Door" need work—employment—and that next on the list of needs is shelter for girls who are stranded in New York, runaways from home who need protection from intolerable situations at home and in the big city or who need to be tided over an emergency.

The record shows, too, that about 30 per cent of these girls have personal problems—maladjustments, conflicts, and emotional disturbances considered peculiar to youth. Another 25 per cent have known family friction or poverty or the conflicts of old and new ideas which have strained family relations to the breaking point. Others require vocational guidance and training; others come from broken homes.

The problems of these girls are met by working with each one as an individual. She may be a student, a clerk, a waitress, but each one embodies fine material for good citizenship and strong young leadership, for the girl whose social, personal and emotional conflicts are brushed away, dispelled utterly, and her personal problems solved through sympathetic understanding and practical assistance, strengthens democracy's chain.

Thus the "Open Door" is a haven of security and helpfulness. The friendly atmosphere of house and garden, the quiet talks with a sympathetic guide, the well-prepared food and single room available to girls without cost, give to the troubled, baffled adolescent something she never quite forgets.

She has part in club and classes, in discussion groups on world affairs. She meets girls and boys of her own age at parties and at Sunday afternoon teas. She learns to cook, to knit, to sew. In her talks with the vocational adviser she finds a new field of interesting work, and, in the final analysis, she discovers her own potentialities and power.

The League, which is a participating agency of the Greater New York Fund, is nonsectarian and provides a free temporary home for girls who are stranded in New York.

Across its flagged garden is Preston House, a homelike club residence where girls with limited budgets may live for as little as $7 a week.

Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Jr., is President of the League, and Miss Stella Miner, Director.

Waacs 'Crash' Army Advanced Training School

Small group is selected to take courses usually reserved for high-ranking officers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 5—The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps pioneers again.

For the first time in the history of the United States Army, women will be admitted to the Army Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

On Feb. 8, 16 WAAC officers will arrive at the Fort Leavenworth school to begin classes in the streamlined and comprehensive General Staff School course which lasts approximately 10 weeks. They will study accelerated courses in the Service of Supply.

Admission of women to the school is hailed by WAAC executives as a compliment to their capabilities, indicative of the high expectation which Army officials have of them, and is a major step forward in the plan to replace women for men in all Army sections where trained woman power can take over on behind-the-lines jobs to release battle-trained executives for more important work in prosecuting the war effort.

Before the war, the course comprised a one-to-two-year curriculum. Usually, only Army officers holding the rank of a major or higher, with a record of at least 17 years' field service, were admitted to enrollment in the highly competitive and technical school.

The school has been called the toughest military school in the country—perhaps in the world. Every Army officer aspires to be appointed to General Staff School, although only a small minority pass the course.

Officers who successfully complete the course are considered capable of directing millions of men in battle and handling millions of dollars worth of munitions and other supplies.

Courses for WAAC officers will be concentrated on the G-4 Division of the Command and General Staff School course since the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is assigned to the Services of Supply Division of the Army. Prior to their departure for Fort Leavenworth, the selected group of WAAC Officers were given a two weeks' preparatory course of study in classrooms in the Chamberlain Hotel in downtown Des Moines.

Official WAAC Photograph

Selected to Attend Army Command and General Staff School

First row (left to right): First Officer Alvina H. Shimkus, Worcester, Mass.; First Officer Molly E. Christian, Rotan, Texas; First Officer Dorothy E. Muni, San Francisco, Calif.; First Officer Katherine P. Draham, Olympia, Wash. Second row: Second Officer Gwendolyn J. Watson, Tucson, Ariz.; Second Officer Ruth Spivak, Chicago; Second Officer Elizabeth C. Rodd, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Third Officer Elizabeth W. Lutze, Sheboygan, Mich.; Second Officer Ruth E. Kelly, Scranton, Pa. Third Row: Second Officer Donna M. Werbach, East Lansing, Mich.; Second Officer Jean H. Melin, Rockford, Ill.; First Officer Elizabeth B. Gates, Jamestown, N. D.; Second Officer Anna M. Danovsky, Chicago; Second Officer Emily C. Davis, Los Angeles, Calif.; Second Officer Mattie E. Treadwell, Uvalde, Texas.

Superiority in Signal Work Sought in Monmouth Research

The War Department in a move to inform the public regarding Army installations recently invited a group of journalists and news commentators to visit certain Eastern Army centers. The Christian Science Monitor's representative today describes the Signal Corps laboratories at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J., Feb. 5—Vital new Army Signal Corps equipment soon to be used on all United Nations' fighting fronts—and so secret that it can not be described publicly— was inspected by a group of newspaper and radio reporters who visited Fort Monmouth, yesterday.

The party also heard Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer of the U. S. Army, insist that the injection of a non-Army agency into the Army's procurement job would not work.

Speaking informally, frankly, humorously, and sometimes off the record, General Olmstead cagily refused to amplify his specific objection to any new overseeing agency. One reporter asked whether he would say that he was in accord with Undersecretary of War Patterson's recent testimony before the Truman Committee opposing the WPB's running the procurement show.

"I think it would be superfluous," replied the General, and further questioning was lost in the laughter that followed.

"Fantastic Devises"

General Dawson told the reporters that the precision equipment which they had seen in the course of the morning "includes some of the most complex and intricate scientific and manufacturing principles that American ingenuity has been able to devise. . . . Already we have planned and are actively engaged in the job of more than doubling our efforts and production during 1943. Already we are working on newer equipment—on more fantistic devices by which we can gain that margin of superiority over the enemy.

"We know what our fighting men at the front need to win this war. We know what our enemies have and what we must do to be better than they. We gather this intelligence through our military channels from the battle lines and utilize this knowledge in our designs and our production. Signal Corps communications are the very nerve centers of every single branch of the Army, from the doughboy in the trenches to the tail gunner in a Flying Fortress."

Glimpses of the Future

The visiting writers had no occasion to doubt the fantastic nature of the equipment they were shown: radio-controlled targets—forerunners of radio-controlled planes; "transcievers" capable of sending or receiving photo negatives or positive prints by telephone or radio from the other side of the world; radio receiving and sending equipment ranging from the portable "walkie-talkie" to giant mobile radio stations borne by truck and carrying their own power in a trailer-generator; instruments to detect the presence of enemy sending stations; delicate weather observing radios, sent aloft by balloon.

Even without these remarkable meteorological gadgets, it would have been scarcely possible to ignore the weather at Monmouth yesterday. Togged out in G. I. raincoats, hats, and massive all-rubber overshoes that recalled pre-rationing days, the reporters sloshed through mud and mist, slithered over icy stretches, and bounced through an occasional jeep ride to see every aspect of the Signal Corps show. Probably one of the most marvelous pieces of equipment is the miniature transmitter which goes aloft to collect weather data.

This instrument is borne by a 6-foot balloon filled with hydrogen gas and has risen as high as 67,000 feet. As the transmitter rises, it records the temperature, air pressure and relative humidity and transmits a continuous record of its findings to a chart in a receiving mobile unit below. After the balloon bursts, the set floats to earth via a parachute. That these sets are seldom recovered is less remarkable than what goes on within a sensitive instrument not much bigger than a shoe box and weighing only a pound. The information collected by a series of such instruments is collated and goes out on a general weather report.

Almost as impressive as the instruments themselves is the fact that, although the Signal Corps is spending billions of dollars, it is actually managing to save millions of the public's money by the creation of talent pools, the re-negotiation of contracts, and by its own experimental laboratory manufacture. For instance, the price of good quartz crystals—millions of which are needed for the Army's radio sets—has been reduced from $25 to $4 apiece. Col. R. V. D. Corput, Jr., Director of Signal Corps Ground Signal Service, said that by exchange of information among manufacturers and by its own experiments, the Signal Corps is now having more quartz crystals manufactured in a day than were manufactured in the entire year of 1941.

Truck and Trailer Radios

Radio has not only revolutionized modern warfare but the demands of modern fighting machines have made severe new demands on radio equipment, said Colonel Corput. He explained that he had resisted all pressure to install commercial police radio sets in tanks. Finally, he agreed to a trial of such a set. "It was shaken apart in one mile—not in open country but on a highway."

The most important change in Signal Corps equipment since the last war has been in the large truck and trailer radios, said General Olmstead. The truck and trailer equipment seen at Fort Monmouth yesterday was brought out by the Army before Pearl Harbor. Up to that time, radio sets of any size had to be unloaded before they could be used. The Louisiana maneuvers convinced the Army of the need for big mobile units and the present truck and trailer models can operate during the day—the worst time—traveling at 100 miles an hour.

These radio stations on wheels are being used in the battle of Africa today, part of the Army's solution to a type of war which moves faster, goes farther, and makes more new and changing demands upon the military supply department's ingenuity than ever before. A trip to Monmouth provides convincing evidence of the way in which the United States Army is rising to its test.

Atlantic Charter Due for Senate Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 — An opportunity for the United States Senate to authorize President Roosevelt to negotiate important peace commitments is at hand.

It is provided in the unexpected and significant resolution introduced in the Upper House by Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa—a resolution which embraces the principles of the Atlantic Charter and invites the Administration to act immediately to put them into treaty form.

Senator Gillette was one of the most implacable pre-Pearl Harbor noninterventionists, voting against every war-policy measure of the Government, but his resolution heads directly toward America's assumption of peace leadership and peace responsibility.

It has a special significance at this time. Both executive and congressional advocates of the idea that the United States must play a decisive part in securing the peace believe that it is important that the first test of the position of Congress should rest upon a broad issue of political co-operation, rather than upon the narrower issue of renewal of the reciprocal trade pacts which deal with only a segment of the broad problem.

First Test of Sentiment

As the legislative calendar now stands, the trade treaties will represent the first test of congressional sentiment in behalf of building the peace and the outcome may well be construed by the world over, as well as in the United States, as a sign of what this Congress is or is not ready to do on the whole peace question.

However, the Gillette resolution offers an opportunity for the Administration—and from a source which cannot be construed as motivated by starry-eyed idealism—to get from the treaty-advising chamber of Congress a needed test vote on the largest issue which must be determined.

The Gillette resolution specifically puts the sanction of Congress behind the Atlantic Charter without which it is no more than an expression of intention by the President and is not a policy of the United States Government.

It would give world application to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and would be intended to give them greater appeal and greater validity to all the repressed people now or later opposing the Axis.

Set Peace Trend

It would encourage the President, indeed, specifically instruct him, to negotiate a "postwar peace charter" with all the United Nations putting into the framework of a new international treaty the obligations and guarantees of the Atlantic Charter.

It would enable the Administration to begin now, with some assurance that its work would not be hopelessly hobbled later by the Senate, to frame the security system which must protect against another war, and would provide a valid test of whether this even-divided, uncommitted Congress is co-operationist or isolationist.

Senator Gillette proposed that four points be included in the proposed treaty providing:

1. That the signatories agree they "neither seek nor desire aggrandizements, territorially or otherwise."

2. That they promise to respect the right of all people to choose their own form of government and to countenance the restoration of the nations which Hitler has overrun.

3. That the United Nations will collaborate to maintain peace and security throughout the world.

4. That the signatories recognize the right of equal access to the world's raw materials and aim to secure for all nations economic advancement.

No Guaranty at Present

"As it is now," Senator Gillette explained, "there is no substantial frame to the expression of opinion in the Atlantic Charter and there is no guaranty that the declarations arrived at in that agreement will be crystallized into action after the war."

He said he believed also that a treaty would thwart Japanese propaganda that the Atlantic Charter declarations applied only to the Atlantic and not to the Pacific area.

"If a treaty were signed," he added, "its application would be world-wide. The peoples of Asia then would be assured they would have the same measure of security and the same right of self-determination that is promised to the rest of the world."

Text of Resolution

The complete text of the resolution which Senator Gillette introduced late yesterday is as follows:

"Resolved, Senate Resolution approving the basic principles of the Atlantic Charter and advising the Chief Executive to initiate, negotiate and make a formal treaty with the other United Nations enunciating, clarifying and subscribing to certain cardinal tenets,

"That the Senate approves the program of purposes and principles embodied in the joint declartion of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated Aug. 14, 1941, and known as the Atlantic Charter.

"That the Senate advises and urges the President of the United States to take early action to initiate, formulate and make a joint treaty agreement with each and all of the United Nations subscribing to a joint declartion dated Jan. 1, 1942, to-wit:

"The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haitii, Honduras, India, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia, and such other nations as have since that date or which may hereafter become associated with the United Nations in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism and similiar governmental philosophies.

Recommend Provisions

"Resolved, the Senate urges and advises that such formal treaty enunciate and stress that,—

"The joint signatories neither seek nor desire aggrandizements, territorial or otherwise,—

"That they respect and will approve the right of all people under proper opportunity to choose the form of government under which they will live and will countenance the restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those who have been deprived of this choice,—

"That they will collaborate in the formulating of a just peace, embodying formulae for postwar collaboration to maintain peace and security throughout the world,—

"That they recognize the necessity for just and equitable collaboration by all signatories to secure for all nations an economic advancement, improved labor standards, social security, and access on fair and equal terms by all peoples to the raw materials and the international channels of the world,—

"That the Senate suggests that such proposed treaty might be entitled 'The United Nations Postwar Peace Charter.'"

Point Rationing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Nation-wide point rationing begins March 1, with canned, dried and frozen fruits and vegetables the first items rationed.

Register for your point ration book (War Ration Book II) during the week of Feb. 22.

You will find in it four pages of blue stamps and four pages of red stamps. Each color will be used for a different rationing program. Each page contains 24 stamps lettered and numbered. The letters run from A to Z; they signify the time period. The numbers are either 8, 5, 2, or 1; they are the "points."

Learn now to spend these "points."

For the first month you will be allowed to spend 48 points, for each member of your family. You can use three 8-point, three 5-point, three 2-point and three 1-point stamps out of each book during March.

Official point values of the food you will buy have not yet been made public. Watch for these values to be announced around Feb. 20 when all retail sales of items to be rationed will be suspended.

When you buy any of the rationed items, you must surrender to the storekeeper enough point stamps to cover the point value of the item or items.

A low point value will be given the commodities which are most plentiful compared with the usual supply and demand for that commodity; a high point value will be given those much scarcer than usual. The rest will fall in between.

Point values will be assigned by the Government somewhat as follows. (These items are not to be rationed but are used for illustration only.)

Cornflakes—1 point.
Wheatflakes—2 points.
Oatmeal—4 points.
Grits—8 points.
Branflakes—11 points.

If you want to buy a box of cornflakes which has a value of one point you give the storekeeper one of the blue stamps with a denomination of one point. To buy oatmeal with a point value of four you give him two blue 2-point stamps or a 2-point stamp and two 1-point stamps. To buy branflakes, with a value of 11, you give the storekeeper blue stamps totaling 11 points.

Use the larger denominations first where possible, keeping the smaller denominations for purchasing low-point items.

When you register for War Ration Book II, one 8-point stamp will be removed by the registrar for each can above five to a person that you already have at home.

When you buy by points, don't forget to take your pocketbook along, too. You still have to pay the grocer money as well as points.

Use your old ration book for sugar and coffee.

66-Mile Conveyor Belt To Be Built by Goodrich

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 5 (AP)—The B. F. Goodrich Co. has announced it has received an order for a conveyor belt 66 miles long, the largest in the rubber industry's history.

The belt is part of a war order and will go into production immediately, a company official said.

Constitution Like Our Own Should Govern Nations After War, Says Ruth B. Owen

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 10

Editor's Note: One of the two women who have served as United States envoys to foreign countries, gives her views on the postwar world in the following interview. Ruth Bryan Owen (in private life the wife of Major Borge Rohde of the U. S. Coast Artillery) was a Representative in Congress from the Fourth Florida District for two terms and, in 1933, was appointed United States Minister to Denmark, this country's first woman diplomat. She is author of a recent book, setting forth a plan for world co-operation.

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Working out a plan for the world she wants is no sudden impulse with Ruth Bryan Owen. This practical idealist has made this her untiring purpose for the past 25 years. She has lived with her idea, pondered it. The day I interviewed her, this plan had come so far as to find itself in print.

Mrs. Qwen leaned forward and took the little book from my hand. "Let me see it," she said eagerly. "This is the first copy of it I have seen." Her eyes sparkled as she turned the pages of "Look Forward, Warrior" (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York), the title she has given the book which contains her plan.

"The determination to find a way of averting war is inherent in women's thinking," she stated with conviction. "The majority of men will say war cannot be abolished; it is an inevitable part of human relationships. I think the majority of women will say: 'There must be a way to regulate human affairs so that this shall not occur.'

"And we must do more than simply point the application on a wider scope of exactly the same mechanism we have already used to insure our national and individual democracy. I feel it is inexpressively important that we, all of us, give this subject of postwar conditions considered thought, and stop this unending cycle of events, so that this war may be fought to some purpose. It will only be done if the public think it through and refuse a repetition of it.

All One World

"In the great majority of matters we are not divided into the masculine and feminine," she pointed out. "Our world is one. However, there are certain fields in which women have had a specialized interest—the child, the home and, curiously enough, international affairs. The tragic entanglements of international affairs destroy both homes and children, hence their inter-relation. Children and what concerns war and peace have been the concern of women. Women have felt strongly about war, but they have not focused their feeling on a mechanism to preserve peace. This is what I have long sought to do—work out some practical plan."

Mrs. Owen said, with a smile, that she began to take an interest in government when, as a child of five, her father, William Jennings Bryan, took her to sit beside him at his desk in Congress. "When I went, years later, to take my own seat in Congress, I went right back to where his desk had been. The memory of it was distinct and clear, although the old desks had been removed. Among my earliest recollections is the thrill of helping my mother make digests of heavy political books, so that father could get the gist of them immediately. Later, I did it for him alone, and if he was unable to hear a speech, he would send me, and I would cull the entire contents for him. These experiences early tuned my ear to the ways of government and its structure. I also became familiar with it through hearing my mother and father discuss law cases, for my mother studied law and was admitted to the bar, just so that she might do this very thing. My background seemed to revolve around government, law, and speeches."

We must hold to a vision of the sort of world we want in the future for ourselves and our children, Mrs. Owen believes, in order to work effectively toward the building of it both on the battlefield and at the council table, and to do this we shall have to do some thinking for ourselves. We cannot delegate it to others.

The American public, at the close of the first world war, felt strongly about democracy in the world, but failed to think clearly about it, she said, adding that we must now support a well-thought-through plan for world security with as unanimous and determined an effort as we are now putting forth to win the war.

Need a Constitution

Ruth Bryan Owen's purposed mechanism for mutual security in the postwar world is a plan which rests upon a union of nations governed by a constitution patterned after our own. When the American colonies were confronted with the problem of effecting their Union, they solved it by drafting a constitution. A similar instrument, "ratified by the nations, would provide a firm foundation on which to build safeguards for the peace and well-being of the world," she declared.

Such a constitution, Mrs. Owen said, would have to be ratified and formed so that no nations would be allowed to withdraw at will. This type of agreement, coupled with the might of a world Congress, an Executive, a World Court and an International Police Force, would be binding upon them.

Continuing her analogy between the affairs of the American Colonies at the time of the founding of our country, and the state of the nations in the world today, Mrs. Owen foresaw many more sources of distrust and suspicion existing between those seeking security through this possible Union today than existed at the time of the union of the Colonies. For this reason she believes that a far greater understanding and consecration to the task would necessarily have to be exercised. Security for all is the great motive which would be paramount, and under no circumstances would it be safe for the nations to take the results of such a Union for granted.

The foundation of Mrs. Owen's plan would be a definite Bill of Rights, as it is with our own government, and a firm trust in those guarantees would have to be established before the plan could possibly function successfully, she pointed out.

Guarantees Needed

As an illustration, Mrs. Owen cited the probable requirement, in advance, of guarantees of the regulations under which an international police force would operate, and the right to maintain a militia of sufficient strength to insure internal order.

Recognizing that much of the world's blundering and misery has been caused by the limitations of men's loyalties, Mrs. Owen pointed out the fallacy of confining loyalty within narrow bounds, "as though its supply were a limited thing which could be exhausted through giving. They have hoarded their loyalty in poverty of spirit while those who have given it freely know the limitlessness of its store.

"When we say 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' we don't mean it for one little group," Mrs. Owen urged. "We must focus beyond the present—take the long view, and if we can see in our time that we have gone forward a little, it is worthwhile having tried. To feel ourselves part of the large whole—see it in terms of ultimate solution—should be our goal.

"The structure of the American way of government is not theory. It is formed of elements which we have tested and tried in the Community, State and Nation. Let us apply these to problems of international relations and we shall know where we are going.

"I have profound admiration for our Government," Mrs. Owen concluded. "It was founded on eternal principles and planned with amazing skill. And because I so envision our own governmental structure, I envision the same flawless beauty for the whole world."

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen

Good Old Custom of Sharing Proves Its Value Today

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That good old Yankee custom of barter, swap, or sharing was never more popular or of greater value than it is today. If we can't make use of what we have, there is always somebody else who can.

In our little rural community this has been a pleasant practice for many years; for always there is a surplus of some commodity to be shared with friends and neighbors. There is no system about it, of course; we just pass on what we have when we have it.

Last season, for instance, we had an abundant crop of cherries; so after we had used all we needed, we telephoned a neighbor to come and gather what remained for the picking—if he could beat the robins to it! We hadn't forgotten that the year before, that same neighbor shared his crop of sweet corn with us after trespassing cows had demolished ours (not his cows!). And this past autumn our grapevines bore a bumper crop, so we filled several bushel baskets with the purple fruit and distributed them among those who had no vines.

Then there was the day our good neighbor across the way had unexpected guests from the city just at lunch time, when she was busily canning peas—and peas won't wait! We saw that a basket of strawberries and a jar of cream found their way, via a hidden route, to her back door. She had saved our life once with a pan of hot rolls on a similar occasion.

A Profitable Trip

One day, just before Thanksgiving, we drove to see a friend on the other side of the village, taking along with us a jar of mincemeat—we had just made a fresh supply—some buttermilk and two or three pumpkins. We came back, quite unexpectedly, with a choice cut of fresh pork and a pound of head cheese. Quite a profitable excursion, we decided! In return for all the small raspberry plants she could use, a neighbor came and laundered our living-room curtains. What a lift that was!

And apples—always there are apples. "Don't you want some crabapples for jelly?" somebody is sure to ask as autumn rolls around. Pears, too. "Wouldn't you like some Bartletts for eating?" Milk, sweet and sour, butter and cottage cheese are all on the swap list. And in our community we feel especially favored, for an uncle of one of our number conducts a large fish business in a New England seaport town. Periodically he sends her quantities of fresh and salt fish, roe, etc., which she generously shares with all.

Swap Flowers, Too

Nor is it only useful things we swap. Great armfuls of cut flowers go to the busy farmwife who hasn't time to cultivate them herself. Likewise herbs, both fresh and dried, seedlings, when we are thinning them out, shrubs, seeds and bulbs, all go to those who can use them. And they don't forget us when they have something to offer from their gardens.

In this connection, I have always remembered with a warm glow of gratitude, the night I arrived in a little Southern town, weary with long hours of travel by land and sea. On being shown to my room by the friend in whose home I was a guest, I found there a gorgeous bouquet of camellias. "Mrs. Hiatt, one of our neighbors, sent them to you," explained my friend. Until that minute I had never heard of Mrs. Hiatt; but I soon learned that she typified the spirit of that little Georgia town.

Perhaps people in the country don't have as much ready cash to spend on food, flowers and fun as their city friends; but we have found that swapping furnishes all three in ever abundant measure without spending a cent!

Army Wife's Log of 'Subject-to-Load' Plane Trip to Visit Her Husband

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There we were, waiting for the plane—three servicemen's wives, each with a special reason for wanting to make an emergency trip from Chicago to the West Coast without a delay. We talked it over a little later, and agreed that our trips were just as urgent as those of the other passengers without priorities. For weren't our husbands waiting to see us, and wouldn't our all-too-short visits be cut even shorter if we failed to go straight through on this plane?

We laughed about our ideas of our own importance as wives. Only we had to admit that freight for war industries was still more important, and we bowed to the order of the air line ticket agent, who explained that we were traveling "subject to load," that is, we could go only as far as the next city on the route unless it turned out that the freight load was light and that our seats were not needed for machinery parts, or whatever it was they were shipping that night.

We were thankful that we were to be allowed to go at least as far as Omaha. If we had to take the train from there, we would have a head start, anyway. So we relaxed a bit as the plane took off.

Navy Wife's First Trip

The little Navy wife sat next to me, and explained why this, her first flight, was so important. Her husband had two days shore leave. She hadn't been able to get a seat yesterday. If she missed this plane, she might miss her husband. She said she didn't wire him that she was leaving on this plane, because she didn't want him to be disappointed if she was put off at some point along the road. She told him she would telephone his friends in Seattle as soon as she got in, if she made it. My story was similar. At best, I could have three days with my soldier.

Midnight . . . Omaha. We servicemen's wives and two other passengers unable to get precious priorities had to put on our hats and coats and take our hand luggage with us. The hostess explained politely "You may not come back."

We all met at the ticket window—we three wives, an Army officer who hadn't bothered to get a priority, and a businessman who couldn't get one if he tried. One at a time our tickets were checked. Each one heard the glad news, "You may go as far as Denver. They'll tell you there whether you can go further." I rushed to send a wire to my husband, explaining the difficulty.

Back on the plane we felt a bit more assured. In Chicago we think of Denver as "west." We were really getting on. Now we got acquainted with the other Army wife. She had come from Baltimore, and had already spent one night in a hotel, having been put off in favor of a priority passenger. She told the whole planeful of people her husband was due to leave any day, and she was sure they would put her off somewhere along the route. She began wondering what sort of train connections you could get out of Denver.

I went to sleep this lap of the journey. After all, if I got through I wanted to arrive somewhat wide awake. I curled up on the seat and dozed as we sped toward Denver.

Three o'clock in the morning. The hostess woke me gently, handing me my coat and hat. I straightened my mussed locks, slapped my hat on, picked up my bag and found myself walking toward the station with my four fellow travelers in the "subject-to-load" class.

"I've heard this is a pleasant city," I remarked to the sleepy officer.

"We may see more of it than we like," he replied gloomily.

At the ticket window we all waited in suspense while the agent telephoned somebody. When he returned from the phone we knew he had good news. Sure enough. "You can all go on as far as Boise." I telegraphed that news to my husband, but told him not to count on anything.

For the Army wife from the East that meant she was within one station of her destination, Pendleton. We thought she would be greatly relieved. But she refused to get optimistic. She wanted to know what train connections she could make out of Boise.

We Get Well-Acquainted

The little Navy wife was getting hopeful and was tempted to wire her husband, but she decided not to. Better to surprise than disappoint him, she said. We talked about our boys until we got sleepy. We had to wake up, though, for Boise, put on our hats and coats again, say our usual good-bye to the hostess, and face up at the ticket window. By this time we "subject-to-load" people were friends. We developed a sort of esprit de corps, a one-for-all and all-for-one attitude. We got so we were deeply concerned not merely about our own chances to get through, but about those of the whole group.

So it was mighty good to hear that cheery announcement at Boise—"You can all go to Pendleton, and it may be they will let you go on to Portland." I wired my husband about our improving prospects.

At Pendleton the Army wife who had been so dubious about her chances of reaching that airport was deposited at her destination. It was a relief to all the passengers to think she had really arrived. At the same time, all seemed happy that the remaining four of us returned and were able to go on to Portland.

Here we said good-bye to the businessman and the officer. Portland was their destination. We were happy to see the businessman meet his wife and daughters, and he, in his joy, introduced us to them like old friends.

Last Lap of Trip

That left the two of us, Army and Navy wives. We went to the ticket window and waited—a habit now—for the check-up about the freight. We had to restrain ourselves from shouting when the agent told us we could go on.

The Navy wife and I made plans all the way to Seattle. We would phone our darlings immediately upon arrival, and arrange to meet them. Wouldn't they be surprised when they got our calls? We could just hear the note of astonishment in their voices.

We landed on time. The Navy wife and I started toward the airport station together, when simultaneously, she spied a sailor and I spied a soldier. We forgot to say good-bye. We just leaped into the arms of our respective husbands.

When we collected our wits and went to claim our luggage we had a chance to say farewell. The Navy wife introduced her husband, who explained that he had come to meet this plane because it was the most likely one for his wife to come on, if she was able to come at all. My husband had come because it never occurred to him I wouldn't be on it. The Army is never speedy in delivering telegrams, and this time it hadn't succeeded in delivering any I had sent to my soldier, except the first one saying I expected to start on this plane. For once I was glad that telegrams weren't delivered so promptly in the Army. We would have our three days together complete, without so much as one hour lopped off.

Tomato Now Useful as Well as Ornamental

By Fredrika D. Borchard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In its youth the tomato was greatly admired for its beauty, and was called by many flattering names—love apple, golden globe, etc.—but it was a mistrusted and an unloved fruit. The tomato, though, just went quietly ahead, propagating itself and living a wholesome and a useful life. Well, pretty soon people forgot all the stupid superstitions that had grown up around the crimson fruit. They remembered only that it was easy to grow and good to eat. Although native to all the Americas, and most especially to Mexico and Central America, the tomato received its first culinary recognition in Italy, and returned eventually to its own home grounds.

Sentimentalists will tell you that the best way to eat a tomato is to pick it fresh from the vine, sun-warmed and rosy and bursting with juice. Maybe it is . . . for a sentimentalist. For the rest of us there is much to be said for the tomato washed free of dust and thoroughly chilled. It will still be rosy and bursting with juice, but it will be more to the general liking. And a skinned tomato is that much better still.

If the skinned tomato is to be scooped for stuffing, the operation should occur at least half an hour beforehand. The inside should be lightly salted and the tomato inverted on a plate, allowing the cavity to drain and preventing the formation of the little pool of juice which often makes stuffing so watery at the bottom. Needless to say, the retrieved juice and pulp should be saved for future use. If put in a bowl and slightly salted it may be kept in the refrigerator for several days with complete safety.

Tomato juice, fresh or canned, is refreshing and good if seasoned and chilled. Try it with variations. Mix it with other juices or liquids . . . clam, oyster, spinach, asparagus; or with liquid from canned peas or beans or soy beans; or with strained chicken broth or sour cream. Experiment with interesting seasoning such as chili or curry powder; dry mustard, poultry seasoning, Worchestershire sauce. Or horseradish and orange peel (in which case it must be strained before serving). When you've tried them well-frosted, reverse the process and serve piping hot, plain or with a floating garnish. For garnish use a slice of cucumber sprinkled with minced chives; a slice of avocado; a wafer of pickle topped with grated cheese.

Tomato soup makes an excellent

Eggless Mystery Cake

1 cup condensed tomato soup
2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon baking soda
1 cup sugar
½ cup shortening
1 cup each nuts and raisins
½ teaspoon each cinnamon, cloves, allspice, ginger, grated orange peel
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 teaspoon vanilla
¼ teaspoon salt

Cream butter and sugar until lemon colored. Stir soda into tomato soup. Sift remaining dry ingredients together and add, alternately, with tomato soup. Fold in nuts and raisins, pour into buttered pan, and bake in slow to moderate oven. Serve plain or frosted with

Mystery Frosting

1 cup condensed tomato soup
¼ lb. cream cheese
1 tablespoon melted butter
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 pinch salt
powdered or confectioner's sugar

Have cream cheese at room temperature. Add other ingredients (except sugar) and blend thoroughly. Add sugar gradually, beating well, until of spreading consistency.

Raw tomatoes may be stuffed with almost any well-seasoned meat, fish, egg or vegetable salad.

One of the most satisfying and least expensive of the hot stuffed-tomato meals is

Tomato Farci au Gratin

4 large firm tomatoes
4 eggs in shell
¾ cup medium cream sauce
¼ lb. chopped yellow cheese
salt, pepper, Worcestershire sauce, dry mustard

Boil eggs one minute. Cut tops from tomatoes, scoop out pulp and invert to drain. Blend cheese and cream sauce over low flame. Season highly. Put small quantity of sauce into tomato cavity, spoon in an egg, breaking it as little as possible while removing shell. Fill remaining space with cream sauce. Put tomatoes in pan containing a very little warm seasoned water, and bake in moderate oven until eggs are set. Top with remainder of cheese sauce and run under low flame to brown. Serve plain or on rounds of buttered or anchovy-spread toast. If eggs and sauce are very hot and tomato very cold when assembled, the eggs will cook thoroughly before the tomatoes lose their shape, and the general appearance will be much improved.

The Sicilians prepare tomatoes in an unusual way that adds zest to a conventional cold lunch or supper. They choose firm small tomatoes, scoop, and stuff with bread crumbs mixed with chopped anchovy, chopped pickle and salami. No special proportions, they just suit taste and convenience. Then season highly, moisten with the anchovy oil, top with buttered crumbs, and bake until heated through.

Base a very quick inexpensive meal around a savoury

Corn, Tomato and Cheese Casserole

2 cups cubed tomatoes
1 cup coarse bread crumbs
½ cup boiled corn from cob (or canned kernel corn)
1 tablespoon minced onion
2 tablespoons bacon fat or drippings
salt and pepper or curry or chili powder
minced pepper optional
⅓ lb. cheese

Sauté onions in fat until they color, add crumbs and stir over low flame until fat is absorbed. Add all ingredients except cheese and simmer for five minutes. Pour into casserole, top with slices of cheese, and brown in moderate oven.

The small red or yellow fig tomatoes, so plentiful during the warmer months, may be used just like the larger tomatoes, size constituting the only limitation. The yellow fig tomato, if not too ripe, makes a delicious compote. Cook a syrup of sugar or honey and water with thin slices of unpeeled lemon. Pierce the tomatoes with a fork, drop into syrup, and cook gently until opaque. The flavor is not unlike that of stewed fresh figs.

Theater Staffed by Women

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women have engaged in a thousand different occupations since the United States declared war, but Denver is believed to be about the first city to have a cinema house staffed by women.

When it became evident that gasoline would be rationed nationally, Harry E. Huffman, manager of Fox Inter-Mountain Theaters, Inc., announced the opening of a neighborhood theater in one of the fine residential sections.

How to get materials and workmen to modernize the building did not concern him as much as where he would get a staff to manage it.

With trained theater men leaving every week for the armed forces, he began to consider the qualifications of women in his employ who were familiar with routine and accounting.

Thus it was that last Armistice Day, petite, brown-eyed Helen Spiller stepped from the cashier's cage of Denver's largest movie house to become the manager of "Esquire."

Miss Spiller has served in different capacities with the Fox group for nine years and has proven her versatility.

The theater is on a car line and also at a bus transfer point. It is likewise within walking distance of hundreds of fine residences and exclusive apartments.

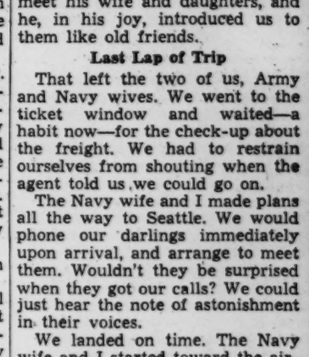
Matinees are held on Tuesday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons and with the maid situation what it is in Denver, many mothers send their children to the matinee while they do their weekly budget turn at near-by markets.

"I feel so different about letting my children go to the 'Esquire' because it is run by women and is small enough for the usherettes to be on hand if something happened," a mother said recently.

"The public seems to enjoy the homelike atmosphere which Miss Spiller and her usherettes have created," says Mr. Huffman.

In fact, the staff of women has proven so satisfactory that as his men assistant managers are called to war, Mr. Huffman is replacing them with women.

BABY DIET HINTS



When the time comes to begin feeding baby cereal—start with the right one! One that has the smooth, creamy consistency you find in Gerber's Cereal Food and Gerber's Strained Oatmeal. Both mix as smooth as formula. At first, flavor won't mean so much as smoothness! But how baby will appreciate the good taste of Gerber's later on! Both are pre-cooked—just add heated milk or formula.

Gerber's Baby Foods
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A New Hampshire woman writes: "I am delighted with your stockings and am going to give them as Christmas gifts. I want 15 pairs more for which I am enclosing my check."
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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 794,630
1943 volume to date 21,792,892
1942 volume to date 14,199,595

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.45e)	7	8⅞	8¾	8⅞ +	⅛
Addressograph (1)		16⅜	16¼	16¼ +	⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	15	40	39½	39½ —	¼
Alleghany pr pf	3	17¾	17	17⅛ —	⅛
Alaska Juneau	11	4	3⅞	3⅞ —	⅛
Alleghany Corp	18	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
Alleghany pf xw	7	7⅝	7⅜	7½ +	⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	10	7⅞	7½	7⅞ +	⅜
Alleghny Lud (2e)	32	21¾	20¾	21¾ +	⅝
Allen Indust (¾e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
Allied Ch&Dye(6a)	2	151	151	151 —	⅜
Allied Mills (1e)	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
Allied St .15g	8	7	7	7	
Allied St pf (5)	4	75	75	75 —	¼
Allis Ch Mfg (1)	29	29¾	28⅝	28½ +	⅛
Amalgam Leather	1	1⅜	1¼	1¼ —	⅛
Amal Lea pf ½e	8	16⅜	15½	16⅜ +	⅜
Amerada Pet (2)	3	74	74	74 +	½
Am Ag Ch (1.20a)	8	25¼	24⅞	25¼	
Am Airline (1½e)	5	5⅛	5¾	5⅛ +	⅛
Am Bank N (.10g)	1	10⅜	10¼	10⅜ +	⅛
Am Bk N pf (3)	3	48	47¾	48 +	½
Am Br Sh (1.70e)	17	34	33½	34 +	1¼
Am Cable & Rad	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Am Can (3)	2	79⅝	79	79½	
Am Car & Fdy	24	29¼	28¼	28½	
Am Car&F pf 7¼g	17	72⅛	71⅜	72 —	¼
Am Ch & G (2)	1	19¼	19¼	19¾ —	¼
Am Chicle (4a)	1	97½	97	97½ +	1½
Am Crystal S 2½e	12	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜ —	½
Am Distillery	5	16½	16½	16½	
Am Export (2)	2	26	25½	26	
Am & For Pow	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Am&FP 6of 1.80e	3	44	44	44	
Am&FP $7pf 7ak	1	50½	50½	50½ +	1½
Am & F P 2 pf	10	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛ —	¼
Am-Hawaii SS (3)	1	34	34	34 +	½
Am Hide & Leath	3	3⅛	3	3	
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	
Am Ice	34	3½	3⅛	3¼ +	⅛
Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	42	42	42	
Am International	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞ +	⅛
Am Invest (.70e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾ —	⅛
Am Locomotive	10	9¼	9	9 —	¼
Am Loco pf (7e)	2	84	83¾	83¾ +	⅜
Am M & Fdy (.80)	2	12⅛	13⅛	13¼ +	¼
Am M & Met(1½e)	18	7½	7½	7½ —	⅜
Am Metal (1)	9	22¼	21½	22¼ +	1
Am Pow & Lt	28	1½	1½	1½	
Am P&L 5& pf	21	24⅜	24	24⅜ +	⅛
Am P&L 5S pf	14	20½	20¼	20⅜ +	⅜
Am R & S (.15g)	59	7¼	6⅞	7¼ +	¼
Am Roll M .20g	36	11¾	11¼	11½	
Am R M pf 4½	400	60⅜	59¾	60⅜ +	⅝
Am Safety R (¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Am Seat (1e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜ +	⅛
Am Ship B (3e)	170	29½	29⅛	29⅛ +	⅛
Am Smelt (2)	9	38⅜	38¾	38⅜ +	½
Am Smelt pf (7)	130	150	148	150	+2
Am Snuff (.60a)	2	40	40	40 —	¼
Am Stl Fdrs (1.2g)	32	22½	21⅞	22⅜ +	⅜
Am Stores 1.2g	4	12¼	12	12¼ +	¼
Am Sugar 1½g	2	19	19	19 +	⅛
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	96	96	96 —	⅜
Am Tel & Tel (9)	23	131¾	131	131 —	⅜
Am Tobacco 3a	1	51	51	51	
Am Tobacco B 3a	11	52⅜	51¾	52¼ +	¼
Am Type Fdrs	5	1⅜	1⅜	—	⅛
Am Viscose 1.2g	22	34¼	33⅝	34 —	⅛
Am Water Works	19	4¼	4¼	4¼ +	⅛
Am Woolen	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Am Wool pf (8e)	1	1	1	1 —	¼
Anaconda C (2½e)	15	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝ +	¼
Anac W&C 1½e	140	26½	25½	26½ +	¾
Andes Cop (1)	2	11½	11⅜	11½ +	⅛
A P W Paper	10	23⅛	22¼	23⅛ +	⅛
Arch-D-M (1.2g)	1	37	37	37	
Arm Del nf (7)		11	3/4	11¼ +	¼
Armour III	29	3⅞	3⅝	3¾ —	⅛
Armour III pr pf	2	52½	52⅓	52½ +	½
Armstrong C (1¼g)	5	33⅞	33⅜	34⅞	
Arnold Const ½	2	7½	7¼	7½	¼
Artloom (3/4e)	4	5	5	5	
Associated DG ½g	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Atch T&SF 1.20	19	47⅜	47	47⅛	
Atch T&SF pf (5)	5	1¼	1	1¼ +	¼
Atl Coast Line 2e	4	28	27⅞	28 +	⅛
Atlantic Refin .15g	10	21⅝	21¼	21½ +	⅝
Atlas Corp (1.5e)	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜ +	⅛
Atlas Powd (3.4g)	5	59¾	59½	59¾ +	⅞
Atlas Tack ½e	1	8	8	8	
Austin Nichols	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝ +	¼
Aust Nich pr A	140	35½	34½	35½ +	1
Aviation Co (¼e)	16	3⅞	3¾	3⅞ +	⅛
Bald Loco ct (1e)	11	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
Balt & Ohio	16	4	3⅞	3⅞ —	⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Bangor & Ar	7	7¼	7	7¼ +	⅛
Bang&A pf 2½k	90	44½	43⅞	44 +	⅛
Barber Asphalt	1	12½	12¼	12½	
Barker Bros (1½e)		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ +	⅛
Barker pf 2¾	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝ +	⅜
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	27	14½	14¼	14½ +	⅜
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞ +	⅜
Bavuk Cigar (1½g)	1	24	24	24 +	½
Batrice Foods(1a)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Beech-Nut Pk(4a)	1	98	98	98	+4
Bell Airc (2e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜ +	⅛
Bendix Aviat 3¾e	14	36⅛	36	36⅜ +	¼
Benef Ind L 1½e	4	15½	15⅜	15½	
Best & Co (1.60a)	1	26½	25½	26½ +	1
Best Foods (.60)	11	10	97⅞	97⅞ +	⅛
Beth Steel (11/2g)	337	59½	58	59⅛ +	1⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	4	114¾	113⅞	114¼ —	⅜
Bigelow-Sanf 1.2g	2	29	29	29	
Bloomingde .20g	12	10½	10½	10½ +	⅜
Black & Deck 1.60	3	17½	17½	17½	
Blaw-Knox (.85e)	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Bon Ami B 2½	60	43½	43¼	43½ +	¼
Bliss & Lau 1½e	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞ +	⅛
Boeing Airp (1e)	9	16½	16⅜	16⅜ +	¼
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	3	44½	44½	44½ +	½
Bond Stores(1.60)	3	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛ +	⅛
Borden Co (.30g)	12	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	
Boston & Maine	5	2¾	2¼	2¾ —	¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	29⅜	29¼	29⅜ +	⅛
Bridgeport Brass 1	12	10⅛	10	10 —	¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	24	23½	23	23 —	⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas(3e)	2	113⅛	111¼	113⅛ +	¼
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	1	14	14	14	
Bucyrus-Erie ½e	29	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞ +	⅜
Budd Mfg	86	4⅛	4	4⅛ +	⅛
Budd Mfg pf	370	85	83¾	84¼ +	1¼
Budd Wheel (1e)	16	8⅛			
Bullard Co (2½e)	10	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜ +	⅞
Burling Mills .35g	3	22¾	22½	22¾ +	⅜
Burl M pf 2¾	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	
Burl M 2½pf 2½	5	55½	55	55 —	¼
Burr Add M (.60)	12	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	⅛
Bush Terminal	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Bush TB pf2¼e+	60	27¾	27½	27½ —	¼
Butler Bros (.15g)	26	6½	6⅜	6½ +	¼
Butte C&Z (1/4e)	3	3½	3⅜	3½ —	⅛
Byers pf 1.82k	90	73½	73	73½ +	1½
Calif Pack (1½)	4	25¾	25	24¾ +	¾
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	⅞	⅞ —	⅛
Calumet&Hec (1)	10	7¾	7¼	7¼	
Campbell Wy 1½e	11	16¾	16⅜	16¾ +	¼
Can Dr G A (.60)	18	17¼	16¾	17¼ +	½
Can Pacific	19	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Capital Adm A	3	5	5	5 —	⅛
Caro C&O (5)	60	90½	90½	90½ +	½
Carpenter Stl 2½e	4	30	39¾	39¾	
Carriers&Gen .20a	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞ +	⅛
Case (J I) Co (7e)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾ +	1¾
Caterpil Tract (2)	4	43½	43	43¼	
Celanese Corp (2)	9	29	28⅝	28⅞ +	⅜
Celanese 5 pf 5	30	96¾	96¾	96¾	
Celanese 7 pf 7	130	97	97	97	
Celotex Corp (½)	7	10	9⅞	10 +	¼
Celotex Cp pf 5	50	86½	83	86	+5
Cent Aguirre 1½	7	19¼	18⅞	19	
Cent Foundry .10g	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Cent RR NJ	4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝ —	⅛
Cent Viol Sug2½e	5	14⅜	13½	13½ —	1¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	11	35	34⅝	35 +	¼
Certain-teed Prod	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Cert-teed 6%pf	70	38	37½	38 +	¼
Champ P&F ⅓g	3	19	19	9 +	¼
Checker Cab	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜ +	½
Ches & Ohio (3a)	11	36⅞	3⅝	36⅞	
Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜ —	⅛
Chi & E Ill A 59g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞ —	⅛
Chi Great West	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ +	⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1¼e	5	1½	12½	12½	
Chi Mail Order ½e	2	8	8	8⅛ +	⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞ +	⅛
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	38	38	38 —	¼
Chi Rk Is & Pac	8	1½	1⅜	½ Feb	4
Chi R I 6% pf	8	1¼	1⅛	1¼ +	⅛
Chi R I 7% pf	5	1½	1½	1½	
Childs Co	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ —	⅛
Chrysler Cp (3½e)	14	71½	70⅜	71½ +	1
City Ice&F (1.20)	18	12⅜	11⅞	12¼ +	⅜
City Stores	1	4	4	—	¼
Clark Equip (3)	2	34⅞	34½	34⅞	⅜
Clev E Il pf 4½	20	111¼	111¼	111¼	
Clev Grao Br (2e)	2	31	31	31	¼
Clev Gr Br pf(5)	100	102⅝	102½	102½	
Climax Mol 1.20a	9	41	39¾	41 +	1¼
Cluett Peab 2¼e	3	35¼	35	35½	
Coca-Cola (3a)	2	100	100	100 +	½
Colgate-P-P 1½a	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	⅛
Collins & Aik	17	19¾	19	19¾ +	¾
Col & Sou 1pf	2	4½	4½	4½ —	⅜
Col Fuel&Iron ¼g	3	4	15¾	15¾	
Colum Br A 1½e	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜ —	¼
Colum Br B 1½e	2	17½	17½	17½ +	⅛
Colum G & El	20	2⅜	2¼	2⅜ +	⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	5	50	49⅛	49¾ +1	
Col G&E5%pf5	50	45	44¾	45	
Colum Pict (3/4e)	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜ +	⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	1	6	6	6 —	1
Comi Credit (3)	6	28⅜	28¼	28⅜ +	⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	21	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝ +	½
Comi Solvents .60e	6	11⅛	10¾	11 +	⅛
Com'with & South	37	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Comw & Sou pf	17	40⅝	39½	39¾ —	⅝
Com'with Ed .35g	24	24⅝	24⅜	24½	
Conde Nast (.40e)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾ +	⅛
Congol-Nairn (1a)	3	18	18	18 +	⅜
Consol Aircraft	15	18	17⅞	18 +	⅜
Consol Cigar 1½e	3	12⅝	12½	12½ —	⅛
Con C pr pf 6½	140	98½	98	98	
Cons Copperm .45e	2	5	5½	5½ +	⅛
Cons Edison(1.60)	38	17¾	17	17¼ +	⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	96	95	96	
Consol Film Ind	2	¾	¾	¾	
Cons Laundries	9	2½	2½	2½	
ConsFilm In pf 1e	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
Consol Oil (½)	28	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Consolodation Coal	2	9⅛	9⅛	9¼ +	⅛
Consolodation Cl pf	1	41	41	41	+1
Conser P pf 4½	60	96	95⅝	96	+ ½
Container Corp ¼g	2	18¾	18¾	18¾ +	⅛
Cont Baking ⅓g	20	6⅛	6	6⅛ +	⅛
Cont Bak pf (8)	2	100	100	100	
Cont Can (1¼e)	7	29⅝	29⅜	29½ —	¼
Crown C&S ½e	6	22⅜	22	22⅜ +	⅜
Crown Zellerb (1)	3	12½	12⅜	12½	
Crown Zel pf 5	20	9	9	9	+2
Crucible Steel (2e)	25	35½	34¼	35 +	⅞
Crucible Stl pf (5)	6	⅞	15/16	⅞	+1⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	14	5	4⅞	5	+1⅛
Cudahy Pack	1	13	13	13 —	¼
Curtis Publishing	144	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Curtis Pub pf	110	41	41	42	+2¼
Curtis P pr pf 3¾k	22	23½	23	23¼ +	⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	28	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝ +	⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	10	22¼	22¼	23¼ +	¼
Cutler-Ham 1¼e	3	19	19	19	
Daviso Ch .60e	8	14¾	14½	14¾ +	¼
Dayt P&Lpf4½	30	111	111	111 +	¾
Decca Records .60a	1	11⅝	11½	11½ —	⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	55	29⅛	27⅞	28⅞ +1	¼
Deere pf 1.40	1	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	
Del & Hudson	3	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	
Del Lack & West	12	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Den & R G W pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Detroit Edis .30g	21	1	1⅜	1⅜	
Devoe&Ray A 1	200	23½	23	23⅛ +	⅝
Diam T Motor (1e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛ +	⅛
Dist Co-S (h2.22)	18	25	24	24⅞ +1	⅛
Dist Co-S pf (5)		5½	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅜
Dixie-Vor-A2½	2	59	59	59	
Doehler Die Cas (2)	2	24⅞	24¾	24¾ —	⅛
Dome Min (h.40g)	7	16½	16⅜	16½ +	⅛
Douglas Airc (5e)	11	63⅜	60½	60½ —	⅛
Dow Chem (3)	7	135¾	135	1.53⅜ +	¾
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	16	20⅜	19½	20¼ +	¾
Dunhill Int	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Duplan Corp (.90e)		10¼	10¼	10¼	
du Pont deN 4½e	14	144	143	144	+1
du Pont pf (4½)	3	126½	126½	126½	
Eastern Air Lines	8	32½	32	32¼ +	⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	4	47⅛	43¾	43¾	
Eastman Kodak (5)	9	155	154	155 +	½
East Kod pf (6)	10	178⅜	178⅜	178⅜ —	⅝
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	35½	35¼	35½ —	¼
Edis Bro Strs .80a	3	13¾	13½	13¾ +	¼
El & Mus Ind .06g	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
El Auto-Lite 2½e	3	33	32¾	33 +	¼
Elec Boat (1e)	6	11¼	11	11¼ +	⅛
El Power & Lt	14	2¼	2⅛	2¼ +	⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	7	61½	60¾	61½ +	½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	5	347⅝	344¼	346⅜ +	⅝
El Storage Bat (2)	2	35⅝	35½	35½ +	¼
Endicott-John (3)	3	51	50¾	51 +	¾
Endicott-Jh pf 5	60	111	111	111 +	⅞
Eng Pub Service	17	4	3⅞	4	
Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	65	65	65 +	¼
Eng PS 5½pf 5½	1	66½	66½	66½ +	½
Erie Railroad (1e)	4	9	8⅞	8⅞ —	⅛
Erie Railroad ct 1e	21	8¾	8½	8¾ +	¼
Erie Rail pf A (5)	6	42⅝	42⅜	42½ —	⅛
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	1	4	4	4	
Evans Products	67	7¾	7	7⅝ +	¾
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	2	53⅛	51¼	53⅛ +	⅜
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	23¾	23⅝	23¾ —	¼
Fed Mining&Sm 4	6	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
Fed Mot Truck 4	22	4⅜	4¼	4⅜ +	⅛
Fed D .Strs .45g	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛ +	⅛
Ferro Enam	3	15	15	15	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞ +	⅜
Firestone T&R ⅜g	14	27½	26⅞	27⅜ +	½
First Nat Strs 2½	2	33½	33⅛	33½ —	⅛
Flinkote (¼g)	8	16⅞	16½	16⅞ +	⅜
Follansbee Stl	12	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝ +	⅛
Follans Stl pf	30	33	3	3	
Food Fair Stores 1	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Food Mach (1¾)	2	40	39¾	40 +	¾
Foster Wheeler	16	13¼	12¾	13⅛ +	⅜
Fost W & pf 2½	60	18½	17½	18⅛	
Francisco Sugar	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜ —	¼
Freeport Sulph (2)	2	26¾	26½	26¾ +	¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	19½	18½	19½ +	½
Gabriel Co .10g	2	2½	2½	2½	
Gair (Robt) (1Ae)	19	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	28	11½	11⅜	11½ +	⅜
Gamewell Co 3e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾ +	½
Gar Wood Ind ⅓g	3	4	3¾	3¾	
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	3	7½	7⅜	7½ +	⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	8	41½	40¾	41½ +	½
Gen Baking (.15g)	6	7⅛	7	7	
Gen Bronze	6	4⅞	4¾	4¾ +	⅛
Gen Cable	28	4½	3¾	4½ +	¾
Gen Cable A	32	11½	9½	11½ +2	⅜
Gen Cab pf 13¾k	30	18	17½	18 +1	¾
Gen Cigar (1)	1	25	25	25 —	⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	79	33¾	33½	33¾	
Gen Foods (.40a)	7	37	36⅜	36½	
Gen Foods pf 4½	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	
Gen G & El A	13	1⅞	1¾	1¾ —	⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	60	103	102½	102½ +3½	
Gen Mills (4)	1	87	86	6 —	1
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	127	127	127	
Gen Out Adv .20e	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞ +	⅛
Gen Mills 5pf 5	10	132	132	132	+1
Gen Motors ⅓g	44	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞ +	½
Gen Prec Eq (1)	28	15	14½	15 +	½
Gen Print Ink .30e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Gen Pub Service	24	1	1	1 +	⅛
Gen Ry Sig pf 6	1	105	105	105	—1
Gen Ry Signal 1¼e	4	15¼	15	15¼ +	¼
Gen Real & Util	4	⅞	⅞	⅞ +	⅛
Gen Real & Util pf	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Gen Refract 1.20e	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜ +	⅜
Gen Shoe (¼g)	4	11½	11½	11½	
Gen SC pf 13¾k	50	66	65	66	+1
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	5	15½	15¼	15½	
Gillette S R .45e	2	6¼	6	6	
Gimbel Bros	9	6¾	6¼	6¾ +	⅛
Gimbel Br S6 pf 6	2	62	62	62	
Glidden Co (.30a)	10	16¾	16¼	16¾ +	¼
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	44	44	44 —	¼
Gobel (Adolf)	9	¾	⅝	¾ +	⅛
Goodrich (BF) 1e	7	26¼	25⅝	26¼ +	⅝
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	2	87½	87	87½ +	¼
Goodyear T&R ½g	10	27⅜	27	27⅜ +	⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	95⅜	95¼	95¼ —	¼
Goth Hosiery ¼e	5	5¾	5⅝	5¾ +	¼
Goth Hos pf (7)	10	83	83	83 +2	
Graham-Paige Mot	35	1¼	1	1⅛	
Grand Union	6	9¾	9¾	9¾ +	⅛
Granby C Min .60	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Granite C Stl .35e	6	8¾	8½	8⅝ +	⅜
Grant (WT) 1.40a	3	35	35	35	
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	6	15⅝	15¼	15⅜ +	¾
Gt Nor Ir pf (2e)	13	24	23½	24 —	¼
Gt W Sug pf 7	1	143½	143	143½ +	½
Green (H L) 2a	2	34	34	34 —	¼
Greyhound Co (1a)	11	15½	15¼	15¼ —	⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	11½	11½	11½	
Grum Air En 1½e	9	12⅝	12½	12½ —	⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝ +	⅛
Guantan Sug pf	140	91	89½	91	+3½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	4	4	3⅞	3⅞ —	⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	3	28¾	28½	28½ —	¼
Hall WF Print 1a	1	13½	13½	13½ —	¼
Hamil Watch .80e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼ Feb	4
Harb-Walker ⅛g	1	16	16	16 —	¼
Harb-Walk pf 6	10	135	135	135	
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼ +	⅛
Hayes Mfg	10	17⅛	13¼	17⅛ —	⅛
Hazel-At Gl (5)	200	98	98	98 —	½
Helme (GW) 1¼g	1	61½	61½	61½ +	¾
Hercles Motor (1)	2	14¼	14	14¼ +	⅛
Hercules Pow 2½e	6	77¾	77½	77¾ +	¼
Hinde&D Pap 1½e	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛ +3½	
Holland Furn (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	
Hollander (A) (1a)	2	8½	8½	8½	
Homestake Min	5	34¾	34¾	34¾ +	⅜
Houd-Hersh B .80e	5	10½	10½	10½ +	⅛
Household Fin pf 5	2	1 8¾	108¾	08¾ —	½
Houston Oil	8	5⅛	5	5	
Howe Sound (3a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾ +	¼
Hudson Mot	46	6	5⅝	6 +	¼
Hupp Motor	29	1	1	1 +	⅛
Illinois Central	19	8¾	8½	8½	
Ill Central pf	4	20½	20⅜	20½	
Indian Refin	1	1⅛	11½	11½	
Indust Rayon (2a)	3	34	33⅞	34	
Inland Steel (1g)	6	68⅜	68	68⅜ +	⅜
Inspirat C Cop (1)	7	11⅜	11⅜	11½ +	¼
Interchem Cp 1.60	15	22½	22	22½ +	½
Intercon Rubber 1e	1	7½	7½	7½ +	¼
Interlake Iron ½e	23	7¾	7¾	7¾ +	⅛
Int Bus Mach (6a)	3	153½	153½	153½	
Int Harvester (2a)	27	59	58½	58¾ +	⅜
Int Harv pf (7)	20	165	164½	165 +	½
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	1⅛	1	1⅛ +	⅛
Int Mer Marine	64	12	11½	11¾ +	¼
Int Min & Ch ½e	10	14⅞	14

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 4¼s 52-47	114.1	114.1	114.1

New York City Bond

24 3s 80	103½	103½	103½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 AbitibiP&P5s53st	55	55	55
32 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	93¾	93¼	93½
7 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	79	78¾	78¾
15 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	61½	61½	61½
9 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107⅛	107¼
11 Am & For P5s 2030	81½	81¼	81½
10 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
2 Am Int 5¼s 49	104½	104½	104½
1 Am T & T 3¼s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108⅜	108¼	108¼
2 Am T & T 3s 56	109	108⅞	109
12 Am Tobacco 3s 62	102½	102⅛	102½
2 Arm Del 4s 57	105¼	105¼	105¼
13 AT&SF 4s 95	114½	114⅝	114⅝
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	112½	112½	112½
2 Atl & Birm 4s 33	34¼	34¼	34¼
3 A C Line 1st 4s 52	88½	88	88½
13 A C Line cit 4s 52	77½	77⅜	77½
21 A C Line 4½s 64	65	64⅞	65
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	100¾	100¾	100¾
30 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	61¾	61½	61⅝
10 B&O 95 st A	35⅝	35½	35⅝
8 B&O 95 st C	39	38⅞	39
5 B&O 2000 st D	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
1 B&O 96 st P	35⅜	35	35
38 B&O cv 4s 60 st	28⅝	26⅜	28⅜
18 B&O 4s 48	61½	60¾	61
18 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	52	51⅞	52
17 B&O S W 5s st	44½	44	44½
15 B&O T C 4s 50	48¾	48½	48⅝
1 Bang & Ar cv 5s 51 st	65½	65½	65½
14 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Beth Stl 3s 60	101¾	101	101¾
15 Boston&Me 4½s 70	43¾	43½	43⅝
8 Bklv Edis 3½s 66	89¼	89¼	89¼
5 Bklv Un Gas 5s 50	88¼	88¼	88¼
7 Buf R&P 57 st	37⅜	37	37⅜
20 Bur C R&No 5s 34	16	15⅞	15⅞
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
20 Cal Ore Pow 4s 65	109	108⅝	108⅝
5 Can Sou 5s 62	84	84	84
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	114	114	114
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	112¼	112	112¼
3 Can Pac 5s 44	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Can Pac 5s 54	99⅛	99	99
3 Can Pac 4½s 46	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Can Pac 4s perp	75¼	75¼	75¼
5 Celanese 3½s 62	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	25½	25	25
7 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	71	70	71
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	73¾	73¾	73¾
27 Cen Pac 5s 60	59⅝	59	59¼
22 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	89	88⅝	88¾
47 Cen RI NO 5s 87	24¾	24½	24¾
43 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19⅛	19	19
4 CB&Q rfg 3s 71 A	77⅛	77¼	77¼
4 CB&Q 4¼s 77	69⅝	69½	69⅝
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	89¼	88¾	89
1 CB&Q 4s 89	90½	90½	90½
14 CB&Q 3¼s Ill 49	97⅜	97	97⅜
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	36¾	36⅜	36¾
18 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	72½	72½	72½
5 Chi I & L 6s 66	8¼	8¼	8½
2 Chi I & L 5s 62	7½	7½	7½
21 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	21¾	21⅜	21⅝
103 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	6¾	6¼	6¼
10 CM&SP 4¾s 89C	47¼	47¼	47¼
3 CM&SP 4½s 89C	47¼	47	47¼
22 CM&SP 4½s 89E	47¼	47¼	47¼
63 CM&St gen 4s 89	46¼	45⅞	46⅛
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	43½	43⅜	43½
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	26¼	26¼	26¼
9 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	38⅜	38	38⅜
3 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	38	38	38
45 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	5½	5¼	5⅜
80 Chi&NW 4½s 2007	26¼	25¾	26¼
46 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	26¼	25¾	26¼
36 Chi&NW 4s 87	37⅞	37¼	37¾
74 Chi&NW 3½s 87	35½	36	36
4 Chi Ry 5s 27	47	47	47
125 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	24½	24¼	24¼
65 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	8	7¾	7⅞
122 CRI&P 4s 88	38⅞	38¾	38⅞
10 CRI&P 4s 88 ct rcg	35¼	35¼	35¼
267 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	22¾	22¾	22¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	109	109
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Childs Co 5s 57	39	39	39
5 Childs Co 5s 43	47¾	47½	47½
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51⅞	51⅜	51⅜
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	50	50	50
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	78	78	78
4 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	69⅛	69	69⅛
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	63⅛	63¼	63¼
4 Col Ftl 5s 70	85	85	85
48 Colo&So 4½s 80	28	27¾	28
5 Columbia G 5s 52 An	95	95	95
6 Columbia G 5s 52 May	95	95	95
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Comlnfrach Inc 6s ww	63¾	63¾	63¾
3 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	103⅞	104
48 Con Edis 3½s 48	106	106	106
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	111	111
3 Crucible St 3¼s 55	93	93	93
3 Cuba RR 5s 52 Act	31	30¾	30¾
10 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97½	97½	97½
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58¾	58¼	58¼
1 Del P&L 4¼s 71	108	108	108
11 Del P&L 4¼s 69	107	106½	106½
20 D&R G 4s 36	25½	25½	25½
3 D&R G West 5s 55	6	6	6
3 D&R G W 5s 55 Ad	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 D&R G West 5s 78	21¾	21¼	21¼
2 D Mot'r & F'D 4s 33 ct	8	8	8
1 Det Ed 3s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Det T Tun 4½s 61	91¼	91	91
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	27½	27½	27½
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110	110	110
3 El Paso & S W 5s 65	72½	72	72½
6 Erie 4½s 1015	57	57	57
11 Erie 4s 95	93⅞	93¼	93⅞
7 Firestone T&R 3s 61	101½	101¼	101½
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 FondaJ&G2-4s 82 fd	43¾	43¾	43¾
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98¼	98	98
5 Ga Car & Nof 6s 34	35	35	35
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106¾	106½	106½
12 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	100	100	100
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87	87	87
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100¾	100¼	100¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
8 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80¼	80	80¼
5 Gulf, C & N 5½s 50	95	95	95
21 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103½	103½	103½
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110½	110½	110½
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	41	41	41
47 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	51¾	51	51¾
34 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	24¼	24	24¼
14 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102½	102⅜	103⅜
2 Ill Cen 4s 51 reg	93	93	93
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	51	51	51
23 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	50¾	50¼	50¾
26 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	45½	45¼	45½
4 Ill Cen 5s 55	59	58½	58½
7 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
3 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	53	53	53
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50½	50¼	50½
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45¾	45¾	45½
2 Inspiration Cop 4s 52	101⅞	101¾	101¾
102 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	11	10¾	10¾
22 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	32¼	32	32¼
29 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	31½	30¼	31½
36 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	30⅞	30¼	30⅞
9 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	45	44¾	45
3 Int Paper 6s 55	106	106	106
14 Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
17 Int T&T 4½s 52	68¾	68	68¾
40 Int T&T 5s 55	71⅜	70¾	71¾
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	73	73	73
2 Iowa Ill Cen 4s 50	50⅜	50½	50⅜
12 KCP&L & Mem 4s 60	73	73	73
11 K C South 3s 50	65½	65¼	65¼
2 Kan Gas 5½s 52	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Leh Val N Y 4½s 54A	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	80	80	80
12 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	58¼	58¼	58¼
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	40	39½	39½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35¾	35¾	35¾
7 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	35	33¾	34
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	61½	61½	61½
5 Ligget & M 7s 44	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Ligget & M 5s 51	122	121⅝	121⅝
1 Lone Isl rfg 4s 49	99½	99½	99½
2 Lorillerd Co 5s 51	122	122	122
4 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84	83½	83½
10 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 L & N Pad & M 4s 46	104½	104½	104½
4 Maine Cen 4s 45	88¾	88¾	88¾
5 Maine Cen 4½s 60	49¾	49	49
21 Mich Cen 4½s 79	63¾	63½	63¾
2 M K&T 4s '60	4	4	4
20 MSPA-SSMar 5½s '49	3½	3¼	3½
1 MSPA-SS Mar 5½s '78	67½	67½	67½
25 MSPA-SSMarie 5s '38	20¾	20¼	20¾
18 MSPA-SSM gtd 5s '38	20	19¾	20
317 MSPA-SSM cn 4s '38	20	19½	20
38 M-K-Tex 5s '49A	49¾	49½	49¾
8 M-K-Tex ad 5s '67	22½	22¼	22¼
12 M-K-T 4½s '78	37	37	37
12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	42½	42½	42½
20 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	7¼	7¼	7½
90 Mo Pac 5s '75 F	41¾	41¾	41¼
4 Mo Pac 5s '78 C	41¾	41½	41¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	41½	41⅜	41⅜
25 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	41¾	41½	41½
56 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	13¾	13¼	13¼
9 Monongahela Ry 5½s '66	103½	103¼	103½
1 MonWPa Pub Serv 5s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Mor & Essex 5s '55	38¼	38¼	38¼
10 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	33¾	33½	33½
1 Mount StT-T 3½s '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
43 NashCha&StL 4s '78	71¾	71¾	71¾
6 Nt Distill 3½s '49	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
1 Nat Distill 3¼s '49	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8 N Orl Term 4s 53	86½	86⅜	86⅜
3 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	55¼	55¼	55¼
3 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	55¼	55¼	55¼
98 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56⅜	56½	56⅝
159 NYC 4½s 2013A	52	51⅝	51⅝
38 NYC cn 4s 98	54½	53¾	53¾
28 NYC 3¾s 46	99¾	99⅝	99¾
32 NYC cv 3¼s 52	73	72⅝	72⅝
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78¾	78¾	78¾
10 NYC&HR 3½s 97 reg	73½	73½	73½
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	52	52	52
5 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	79½	79½	79½
39 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67⅜	67	67⅜
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	69¼	69	69¼
2 NY G El H&P 4s 49	112½	112½	112½
10 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	68	68	68
4 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	62⅝	62¼	62¼
75 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42¼	41½	42¼
33 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40	39¾	40
31 NYNH&H 4s 57	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 NYNH&H 3½s 54	34½	34½	34½
22 NY W rfg 4s 92	9	8⅞	9
6 NY O & W ge 4s 55	4½	4	4½
8 NYS&W rfg 5s 37	32½	32½	32½
12 NY W & Bost4½s 46	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
10 Norf & Sou cv 2014	32¼	32	32
8 Norf Sou 4½s 68	73¾	73¾	73¾
3 Norf & W 4s 96	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
3 Nor Am Co 3¾s54	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
26 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
19 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53	52¾	53
16 Nor Pac 4s 97	77⅝	77½	77½
24 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44½	44¼	44½
20 Ohio Ed 4s 85	108⅜	108¼	108¼
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	108	108	108
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99¾	99½	99½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111¼	111¼	111¼
9 Pac G&E 4s 64	112	112	112
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	108½	108½	108¼
24 Para Pict 4s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Pen Co 4s 63	103	102⅝	103
3 Pen Ch & Det 4½s 77	106½	106½	106½
12 Penn P & Lt 4½s 74	102⅜	102	102
2 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	97	97	97
15 Prov Sec 4s 57	10¼	10¼	10¼
4 Pub Ser No Ill 3½s 68	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
10 Readg 4½s 97 A	81⅜	81¼	81½
1 Rem Rand 3½s 56	103½	103½	103½
5 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101⅞	101½	101½
4 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102½	102½	102½
13 Rio Gr W Cit 4s 49	31¾	31¾	31¾
10 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	10⅜	10½	10⅜
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	82½	82½	82½
4 StLIM&S 4sR&G33ct	82½	82½	82½
8 St L S F 5s 50 B	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
60 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	23¾	23⅜	23⅜
188 StL S F 4½s 78	24⅝	24⅜	24½
14 StLSF4½s 78ct st	24¼	23⅞	24
105 St L S F 4s 50 A	21¾	21⅜	21⅝
43 St L S F 4s 50 ct	21½	21½	21½
16 St L SW rfg 5s 89	31½	30⅞	31
11 StP&KC Sh 4½s 41	21¾	21½	21¾
1 Schenley Dist 4s 52	105	105	105
42 Seab A L cn 6s 45	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
1 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 Sea A L s1 5s 49	7½	7½	7½
20 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	17¼	17	17¼
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
15 Sea-AllPia 6s 35 A ct	20½	20	20
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
50 Sou Pac 4½s 68	56¾	56½	56½
50 Sou Pac 4½s 81	55	54¾	54⅞
92 So Pac 4½s 69	54	53¾	54
22 So Pac rfg 4s 55	78⅜	78½	78½
11 So Pac 3¾s 46	95¼	95¼	95¼
20 So Pac 4s Ore 77	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞
7 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	89¼	89	89
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	95¾	95½	95¾
13 South Ry gen 4s 56	72	72	72
13 So Ry s St L 5s	92¼	91	92¼
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	111½	111½	111½
2 Spok Int 4½s 2013 A	43¾	43¾	43¾
5 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105½	105¼	105½
5 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Studebaker cv 6s 45	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Superior Oil 3½s 56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
27 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	70¾	70	70½
52 Third Ave aj 5s 60	26	25¾	25¾
5 Third Ave 4s 60	64	63¾	64
8 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	88	88	88
1033 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109	108¾	109
2 Un Pac 3½s 80	107	107	107
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	99⅛	99	99
6 Utah P & L 5s 44	98⅞	98¾	98¾
3 Va & SW cn 5s 58	75½	75½	75½
9 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Wabash 5s 76	28	28	28
68 Wabash 4½s 91	38¾	38½	38⅝
16 Wabash 4s 81	48½	48¼	48¼
17 Wabash 4s 71	87	86½	86½
16 Walwrth 4s 55	92¾	92	92
3 Warner Bros 5½s 48	103½	103½	103½
2 Wash Cen 4s 48	90	90	90
21 West Shore 4s 2361	49	48¾	49
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	99½	99½	99½
1 Westn Md 4s 52	92¾	92½	92¾
35 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	41¾	41¾	41½
66 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	41¼	40¼	41¼
4 Western Un 3s 51	90⅞	90½	90⅞
27 Western Un 5s 60	86¾	86½	86½
2 Western Un 4½s 50	91	90	4 90⅜
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
17 Wis Cen 4s 49	50	49⅞	50
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	16	16	16

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Australia 4½s 56	83¼	83¼	83¼
6 Belgium 6½s 49	97½	97½	97½
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	39	39	39
3 Brazil C Rv El 7s 52	39	39	39
3 Brisbane 5s 58	89	89	89
1 Canada 4s 60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
16 Canada 3s 68	100	100	100
8 Chile 7s 42 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Chile 6s 60 asd	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
5 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Colomb 3s 70	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
7 Copenhag 5s 52	47¼	47⅛	47¼
3 Costa Rica 7s 51	19	19	19
3 Cuba 4½s 77	78½	78½	78½
8 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	75¼	75¼	75¼
6 Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝
1 N Sou Wales 5s 57	88	88	88
1 Norway 4½s 65	81¾	82¾	81¾
1 Norway 4s 63	83	83	83
6 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	19¾	19¾	19¾
5 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	21¼	21¼	21¼
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	21¾	21	21

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 5,414,000; previous day, 10,889,000; week ago, 14,716,500; year ago, 6,876,200; two years ago, 5,748,600; Jan. 1 to date, 357,775,600; year ago, 253,745,800; two years ago, 265,276,925.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs of R'c'rd
Cent Ill PS 6 $6 pf	$4.50	..	2-18	2- 8
Peabody Coal pf	$1.50	..	3-10	2-26
Struth Wells Cp $1.25pf	31¼c	..	2-15	2- 5
Reduced				
Central Paper Co Inc	10c	Q	3- 1	2-18
Quisset Mill	$1	Q	2-15	2- 2
Interim				
Equitable Life Ins(Ca)	15c	..	2-20	2-15
Irregular				
Flintkote Co	25c	..	3-15	3- 5
Hajoca Corp	50c	..	3- 1	2-10
U. S. Rubber pf	$2	..	4-26	4-12
Regular				
Aluminum Indus Inc	15c	Q	3-15	2-27
Amer Can Co pf	$1.75	Q	4- 1	3-17
Atlas Powder com	75c	Q	4-10	2-26
Barlow & Seelig Mfg Co $1.20 cum Cl A	30c	Q	3- 1	2-15
Bigelow-Sanford Carp Do 6 pf	50c	..	3- 1	2-13
	$1.50	Q	3- 1	2-13
Birm'ham W Wks pf	$1.50	Q	3-15	3- 1
Butler Bros Do 5 conv pf	15c	Q	3- 2	2-15
	37½c	Q	3- 2	2-15
Butler Water 7 pf	$1.75	Q	3-15	3- 1
Cent Ill PS 6 & $6 pf	$1.50	Q	3-10	2-15
Columbian Carbon	$1	Q	3-10	2-15
Fed Lt & Trac $6 pf	$1.50	Q	3- 1	2-15
Flintkte $4.50 cum pf	$1.12½	Q	3-15	3- 5
Fruehauf Trailer Do 5 cum cv pf	35c	..	3- 1	2-18
	$1.25	Q	3- 1	2-18
General Industries Co	7½c	..	2-15	2- 5
Hajoca Corp pf	$1.50	Q	3- 1	2-10
Huntington Wat 7 pf do 6 pf	$1.75	Q	3- 1	2-11
	$1.50	Q	3- 1	2-11
Kable Bros. Co pf	$1.50	Q	2-15	2-15
Minn.-Honeywell do 4 pf "B" do 4¼ pf "C"	50c	Q	3-10	2-18
	$1	Q	3- 1	2-18
	$1.06	Q	3- 1	2-18
Missouri Utilities Co do 5	25c	Q	3- 1	2-18
	$1.25	Q	3- 1	2-19
Monarch Life Ins	$1.25	S	3-15	3- 1
Monomac Spinning Co	$1	..	3- 2	1-25
Norwich Pharm	15c	..	3-10	2-19
Package Machinery	50c	Q	4- 1	2-20
Penn State Water Corp $7 pf	$1.75	Q	3- 1	2-11
Perfect Circle Co	50c	..	4- 1	3-19
Pressed Stl Car Do 5 pf	25c	..	3- 5	2-13
	6¼c	Q	3- 5	2-13
Do 5 2d pf	62½c	Q	3- 5	2-13
Reed Prentice Do pf	$1	..	2-24	2-17
	87½c	Q	4- 1	3-15
Rochester G&El pf D	$1.50	Q	3- 1	2-11
Roos Bros	37½c	Q	3-20	2-27
St Joseph Wat 6 pf	$1.50	Q	3- 1	2-11
Simmonds S Steel	40c	..	3-15	2-18
Standard Cap & S pf	40c	Q	3- 1	2-15
Timken Roller Bearing	50c	Q	4- 5	2-19
Walgreen Co Do pf	40c	Q	3-12	2-15
	$1.12½c	Q	3-15	2-15
Williamsport W $6 pf	$1.50	Q	3- 1	2-11
Woodward Gov	25c	..	3- 4	2-18

Canadian Savings Rise

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Savings deposits in Canadian chartered banks totaled $1,673,189,000 Dec. 31 compared with $1,629,494,000 at Nov 30 and $1,669,032,000 at Dec. 31, 1941, the Finance Department reported in its monthly bank statement. Call loans in Canada totaled $31,221,000 against $28,621,000 and $31,861,000.

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Shortage of Labor Is Farm Problem No. 1 to Be Solved

Last of three articles on Blueprinting the 1943 Crops by Ovid A. Martin, Associated Press farm specialist.

WASHINGTON (AP)—If you want to eat certain foods this year, you may have to help harvest them.

Men, women and children in cities and towns will be asked to take time off from their work—if they aren't in war-essential jobs—to don overalls and slacks and go out into the fields to help harvest vegetables, berries and other food crops requiring large numbers of seasonal "hands."

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard says a shortage of manpower is the No. 1 problem agriculture must solve if it is to meet 1943 war food goals—which call for 8 to 10 per cent more than was produced in 1942. And food production last year was 10 per cent greater than the previous record output of 1941.

Agriculture must find at least 3,500,000 additional workers between now and the fall harvest season if it is to fill a farm labor supply gap created by Army enlistments and migration of workers to city war plants. The nation's farms now have about 8,

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Leafs Will Miss Syl Apps

How much is the loss of Syl Apps going to hurt the Toronto Maple Leafs?

The answer is plenty, and it may even be more than that. Coaches, managers, and players all over the National Hockey League circuit are saying that the Leafs can't hold up now and that Chicago may drop them with a thud into fourth place.

Yes, Toronto is going to miss Appsie, not only for his playing ability but for another reason as well. Although few persons realized it, the great center star meant money at the box office, and no one was quicker to acknowledge that fact than Coach Hap Day.

Syl Apps

Hap is one to figure all the angles, which is one reason why Leafs won the Stanley Cup last spring. When he was here in Boston on a previous trip this winter, he was commenting on the Bruins' Bill Cowley and Apps. "Both are great in their own way," he declared, "but if I had my choice of the two, I would take Syl. Not only do I think he's a better player, but he draws more fans through the door."

Best Skater

With Milt Schmidt out of the league, there was no doubt that Appsie was the best skater in the circuit. He could really dangle, as the boys say, and when he wound up no one could catch him. It was his great speed which caused his undoing in Toronto last Saturday night, for he cut across the face of the Boston net at too fast a pace, slipped, and his skates caught in the netting.

Syl has been a star, and a recognized one, ever since he jumped from the amateur Hamilton Tigers to the Leafs in the fall of 1936. Until this season, when the war changed a lot of things, he was one of the few players to make the big leap from amateur to pro-ranks—and stick. His first season he won the rookie award and wound up second in the individual scoring race. In his seven years in the league he has scored 126 goals and gotten 164 assists for 290 points, averaging 18 goals per season.

In all, before this season, there were hardly more than a dozen players who vaulted from the amateurs to the N. H. L. The Bruins' Busher Jackson was one, and he is still going strong. Mush March of Chicago is another, and like the Busher is still striding up and down his wing. Others included Charlie Conacher, George Mantha, Jimmy Ward, Jimmy Strachan, Nels Stewart, Dave Trottier, Johnny Gottselig, and Hec Kilrea.

Appsie was respected for being a gentleman both on and off the ice almost as much as he was for his ability. In his seven seasons he averaged only five minutes per season in the penalty box, and it was not because he was not playing hockey. For his clean play last season, in which he did not get a single penalty, he was awarded the Lady Byng Trophy. It is his philosophy that games can't be won on the penalty bench.

Outstanding Athlete

Back in 1937 Apps was voted Canada's outstanding athlete, the first time a hockey player ever won the distinction, and he beat out such performers as Walter Young, who won the B. A. A. Marathon that year, and Stanley Horne, Canadian P. G. A. champion. For the rangy center, it was another in a long list of honors that have come his way and which are certain to come his way when he returns to action again. He was a brilliant performer in football, hockey, and track at McMaster University. In 1936 he represented the Dominion at the Olympics, where he placed sixth in the pole vault.

You can't lose such a fellow from your team and not feel it. Leafs have already tried to make some reparation by getting Buck Jones and Ab De Marco from Providence Reds, but the two of them together can't make up for Appsie. He is all they say about him—and then some.

Red Wings Gain On Bruins With Win in Toronto

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts.	Goals For	Goals Agts
Boston	20	12	6	46	146	129
Detroit	16	9	10	42	116	85
Toronto	16	13	5	37	154	108
Chicago	12	11	11	35	112	113
Montreal	11	15	8	30	114	136
New York	7	22	6	20	105	176

Results Feb. 4

Detroit 3, Toronto 2.
Chicago 1, New York 1.

By the Associated Press

The Detroit Red Wings picked up a little ground on the leading Boston Bruins last night as they defeated Toronto Maple Leafs 3-2 in Toronto to stand just four points away from the National Hockey League top. In the only other game last night, New York Rangers and Chicago Black Hawks played to a 1-1 tie in Madison Square Garden.

Detroit rapped home all its markers in the opening round. Cully Simon, Harry Watson, and Eddie Wares doing the counting. Gaye Stewart got Toronto's first goal in the middle session, and Lorne Carr flashed the Leafs' final red light in the third period.

Early in the middle session Lynn Patrick gave the Rangers a 1-0 lead by scoring on passes from Watson and Bryan Hextall.

Doug Bentley gave the Hawks their tie by nudging the puck past Goalie Bill Beveridge at 12:14 of the final round.

Shewchuk Called By Draft Board

Johnny Shewchuk, Bruin defenseman, has been notified to report to his draft board at Brantford, Ontario, for examinations. He left on the 4:50 train today.

Around The Hub

Baseball Dinner

The approaching week end is a busy one for the big league baseball crowd. Most of the magnates will attend the annual New York baseball writers' dinner at the Hotel Commodore Sunday evening and, of course, stay over for the annual major schedule meetings on Tuesday. Several minor leagues will hold informal sessions, including the Eastern, which convenes at the Commodore tomorrow night. Sitting in on this one will be Secretary John Quinn of the Braves, in charge of Dad Bob's minor league interests. Secretary Phil Troy will represent the Red Sox at the dinner, one of the big winter affairs of sport.

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Because the facilities of the Boston Skating Club are inadequate to take care of a sizable crowd, the Feb. 20 Harvard-Dartmouth hockey game has been shifted to the Boston Arena. The opening Pentagonal League contest between these two rivals is booked for tomorrow at Hanover in the Davis Rink. The Crimson faces this date without Dick Harding, star forward, who is confined to his home.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ohio State has contributed its share of star runners to B. A. A. track and field meets of the past, and this Feb. 13 show will be no exception. Bob Wright has joined the high hurdle field and Russell Owen will start in the Hollis 600 against Charley Beetham, an Ohio State graduate. The Hunter Mile field will have Dartmouth's Don Burnham, who tomorrow night runs that distance in the Millrose Games at New York. A Briggs dash starter is Charley Shaw of Cornell.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Dartmouth's "A" ski team makes its competitive bow against the Lebanon Outing Club team Saturday and Sunday. Until a week ago, the Indians were without a coach . . . The Harvard University Quartermaster basketball quintet tonight meets Coach Lou Cohen's Camp Edwards cage crew . . . Tomorrow the New England Junior A. A. U. track and field championships will be held at the Y. M. C. A. . . . New England Figure Skating Championships will be taking place at the Skating Club of Boston both Saturday and Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Midshipman Helen Jacobs, training with the WAVES at Northampton, does not expect to play professional tennis again . . . Harvard's hockey team gained a 10-to-7 victory over Northeastern's Huskies last night, but had to play overtime to do it. B. C. defeated B. U. 8-3 in the other half of the double-header . . . "Wes" Schulmerich, who played the outfield for Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Boston in the National League and for several International and Pacific Coast clubs, is stationed at the U. S. Navy Pre-Flight School in Iowa City.

Bill Dickey has caught 15 years for the Yanks and has no idea of retiring soon.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Connie Mack, Pilot and Gentleman

Critics here in the East are writing nice things about Connie Mack again this week. It is the occasion of his anniversary, and tonight, in Philadelphia, he is the guest of honor at a special dinner.

It is being pointed out that the tall gentleman with 42 consecutive years of American League managing behind him has won five World Series and nine pennants, and that seven other times he finished in the runner-up spot.

Of interest, also, is his honorary degree of Doctor of Physical Education from Pennsylvania Military College, and his Edward Bok Award, received a while back for being the "Philadelphian who has done most for the city." There are many other deeds, too numerous to recall here.

Fathered Them

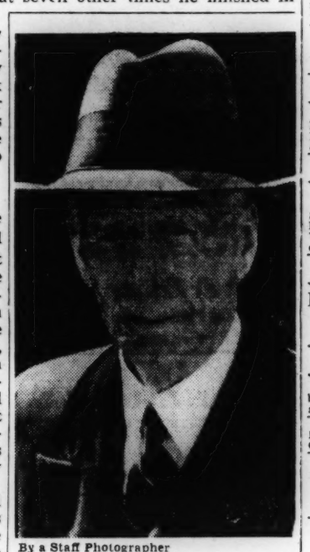
But it seems to me that Connie Mack's greatness as a baseball leader and man of the world is not measured by the championships he won on the field. Rather, it is measured by the countless young men whom he has sent forth to fame and glory in the national pastime, and by the high esteem with which almost every one of these men regard their soft-spoken pilot and adviser. Philosopher and diplomat as well as baseball strategist, Connie Mack has "fathered" more boys than any other man in the history of the game.

If a man's wealth is determined by the quality and quantity of his friends, Connie is a millionaire many times over—perhaps the richest figure in all of sports. Ball players who fancy themselves as rough, tough big leaguers—escapists from the sentimental—suddenly become little boys and speak quietly and kindly when you mention the manager of the Athletics. "Mr. Mack" he will always be to them, his "boys."

Kid Reporter

No ball player could get a better break than to come up under Connie. Nor, come to think of it, could a young reporter get a better break than to draw the gentleman as his first assignment. This writer shall never forget the morning, in the old Hotel Brunswick, that the temperamental Lefty Grove refused to be interviewed—in fact, walked away and left a bewildered kid reporter standing embarrassed in the middle of the lobby; and how Mr. Mack, taking in the scene, hurried over to put the cub writer at ease and make certain that he returned to his office with a story.

Connie has made his great contribution to the national pastime without benefit of what Moe Berg would call exhibitionism. Making no more noise than a skier in powder snow, Mr. Mack has spread his influence about the majors from the shadow of the Philadelphia dugout, emerging only when there was no other way to accomplish the task at hand. If any man today deserves the title "Mr. Baseball," it is he.



By a Staff Photographer
Connie Mack

Chase Umpires

Certain modern big league managers have added to their policies the crowd-stirring practice of climbing the dugout steps in pursuit of an umpire every few minutes, much to the disgust of the men in blue and, eventually, to the customers in the stands. Some of the boys will tell you that it is a necessary part of the winning scheme.

But Connie Mack has for years punched this theory full of holes. Back in the days when he was an active catcher he probably carried on a line of chatter with the umpire behind the plate. Yet few spectators, players or critics have ever seen Mr. Mack, the manager, publicly question the decision of an arbiter. Still, the gentleman has won his pennants, and at this very moment is plotting the search for another. And where is there a man who does not wish him well?

'Pics Face Hard Road Trip After Week-End Games Here

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Ice Follies due to take over Boston Garden next Wednesday for a 13-day run, the Boston Olympics will face a two-weeks' span on the road following their two games this week end with Philadelphia Falcons tonight and New York Rovers tomorrow night.

The road trip will be no picnic, especially next week end when the 'Pics will be called upon to play three games in the space of 24 hours. They appear in Philadelphia Saturday evening, in New York at one o'clock Sunday afternoon, and then play Rovers in New Haven Sunday evening.

The venture into New Haven will be watched with special interest by league officials, for if a good crowd turns out it is possible that Philadelphia may finish out the season there instead of in the Quaker City. The club is running behind in Philadelphia—only 600 turned out for the Olympics' game there last Wednesday — and the Falcons are hoping that a change of residence might put change in the bank.

Coach Hago Harrington of the local amateurs is hopeful of a victory tonight, inasmuch as the Falcons have been able to win only one of their last 12 games. The 'Pics will be fortified in goal by the appearance of Lloyd Storie, loaned for this week end by the Cleveland Barons of the American League.

Over the Blue Line

The 'Pics will be without Don Nichols at defense . . . Don is the fellow sent here by Eddie Shore . . . He hurt his knee recently . . . A newcomer may appear in Billy Donovan, who played for the St. Dom's of Lewiston, Maine. The Bruins, who had a spirited practice session at the Garden yesterday, leave tonight for Montreal, where they will play tomorrow eve . . . Bill Cowley, who missed the session because he went home to Ottawa, joins the team in Montreal tomorrow morning . . . Dit Clapper practiced yesterday, but took things easy . . . He will ask—although he probably will not get—permission of Art Ross to play against Canadiens.

♪ ♪ ♪

Montreal, incidentally, is planning to bring up another amateur tomorrow night . . . Although no names have been mentioned, it was thought likely that it would be a defenseman, possibly Red Storey of the amateur Canadiens . . . Leo Lamoureux, a defenseman who was shifted to center last week, showed up well in the new position, and Dick Irvin wants to leave him there between Gordie Drillon and Dutch Hiller. Toronto Maple Leafs have signed Jackie Hamilton, 17-year-old youngster who played for Toronto Young Rangers of the Junior Ontario Hockey Association . . . Coach Happy Day believes the boy will help his Leafs . . . Hamilton had a record of 25 goals in 16 games . . . Gaye Stewart, Leafs' outstanding rookie, finally found his eye last night . . . He scored a goal for the first time in seven games, or ever since Jan. 10 when Bruins beat Toronto here 5-4.

♪ ♪ ♪

Leafs' goalie, Turk Broda, fancies himself as a speed skater . . . He is going to race the fastest defensemen in the Toronto district—without his armor, of course . . . Bill Mosienko, who performed rather well for Black Hawks last season, has been turned down by the Canadian Army, but still can't get across the border . . . He is playing for Quebec in the Quebec Senior League.

♪ ♪ ♪

Pat McReavy, former Bruin who was sold to Detroit, is out of action with a broken leg . . . He was playing for Don Penniston's Cornwall Flyers, who lead the Q. S. H. L. by a wide margin . . . Lorne Carr's goal last night tied him again with Buzz Boll at 25, gives him a total of 50 points for the season.

Sports Briefs From Roundup

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—The National League's film Bureau is preparing an instructive baseball picture for the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, to be distributed in Central and South America . . . The film will stress the importance of baseball in North American life and will be made up of the best instructive sequences from Ethan Allen's last three picture-taking jobs with Spanish or Portuguese sound tracks added . . . It's to be called "Baseball—Techniques and Tactics." . . . When it comes to technique, a shot of an Ebbets Field razzberry in full bloom should be highly instructive, even in South America, where they put fences around soccer fields to protect the referees and players from the fans . . . As for the rest, maybe the reaction will be: "Oh, yeah, we heard all about that from Joe Cambria when he was down here scouting for the Senators."

♪ ♪ ♪

Our New Castle (Pa.) scout, Charlie Landolf, reports that 19-year-old Coy "Springy" Caine of Wampum, a nearby wide place in the road, recently racked up his 1,002nd high school basketball point. Strictly a one-hand shooter, Springy has scored 290 points this season. . . . But it's no use for college scouts to come around, Charlie adds, he soon will be tossing grenades into foxholes.

♪ ♪ ♪

So far the Amateur Athletic Union hasn't received any bids to hold the national outdoor track and field championships and the Union may have to run its own meet if some city doesn't show interest. . . . For the first time since he has been compiling the National League "Green Book," Bill Brandt can't report any player who hit a homer in every park in the circuit last season. Johnny Mize and Vince Di Maggio came closest, each missing one.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

AT THE NEW SYMPHONY SUBWAY STATION IN THE CENTER OF UPTOWN NIGHT LIFE
Childs
OLD FRANCE
258 HUNTINGTON AT MASS.
Music by Muzak
11 A.M. to 1 A.M.
GOOD FOOD & BEVERAGE
"THE NATION'S HOST"

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET BROOKLINE

MEDWAY 50 ACRES
305 Huntington Avenue
Opp. Y. M. C. A. above Mass. Ave.
For a really delightful chicken dinner—why not go where they specialize in chicken dinners. Here at Medway 50 Acres we feature fried chicken and have 7 fried chicken dinners for your selection, priced from 65c. Our Sunday Special at $1.50 is to be recommended. Make a joyous Sunday complete, dine here after church. We serve from 11:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M. Same hours daily. You should also try our famous chicken pie, 45c—just the thing to take home piping hot for the whole family—a quick, delicious, hot, nutritious meal, satisfying and easy to serve.

ARMENIAN
And Oriental Dishes
SHISH - KEBAB SPECIAL
DINNERS 75c to 95c
ARARAT CAFE
60 CARVER ST. DEV. 8875

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
on T Wharf Tip—Boston
Tho' dim without, there's light inside,
And good food there, we shall provide.
12:00 Noon to 7:30—Laf. 8313

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Hotel COMMANDER
For excellent food in a charming Colonial setting. Main Dining Room or Drum Grill
Across from Christian Science church
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE WINDOWSHOP RESTAURANT
102 Mount Auburn St. just off Harvard Sq.
ELI. 7874
Delicious Viennese Cuisine
Luncheons and Teas Daily except Sundays
Dinners Tuesday through Friday
FOOD TO TAKE OUT
WEEKEND SPECIALS
French and Viennese Pastries

MALDEN, MASS.
The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
NEW ENGLAND PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. LAS. 9872
Open Sundays

SO. WEYMOUTH, MASS.
THREE ACRES
Open Daily, Noon to Nine

Well Cooked New England Food
Prices Reasonable
724 Front St.
So. Weymouth
Tel. Wey. 0113

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
BUSINESS and PLEASURE?
MUSIC BY MUZAK
Who said Business and Pleasure won't mix? It's done every day, enjoyably and successfully, at the Highland.
Men with men . . . women singly and in groups . . . and what an ideal dining room for couples to enjoy a Time Saver Business Luncheon on the noon hour . . . or a Regular Highland Dinner, at their leisure, in the evening!
The Regency Room is "nice!" The food is "REAL" Food . . . and for such "goodness" it certainly is not what you'd call expensive.
Enjoy the Highland—often!
Highland Hotel
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WELLESLEY, MASS.
Seiler's RESTAURANT
Wellesley Square
Where you meet your friends
OPEN DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued from previous page)

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING
AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

LEGAL NOTICES
To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled. The undersigned citizen of Wellesley, Mass., respectfully petitions for the passage of the accompanying bill and/or for the legislation to authorize the Babson Institute to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Business Administration.
Signed:
Carl D. Smith
President of Babson Institute

PRINTING
FINE PRINTING ANNOUNCEMENTS. Letterheads, Envelopes, Church work. YORKVILLE PRINTING HOUSE, 301 E. 92 ST., N. Y. C. SA. 2-8419

TEACHERS AND TUTORS
FRANCES NEWSOM
Studio 150 E. 50th St., N. Y. C. WI. 2-1800
Now Church and Radio Soloist; also Teacher of Voice at Bennington College, Vermont; will accept a few pupils in Voice and Radio technique.

TRUCKING
Est.—E. T. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Maine. Tel. Somerset 0678.
167 Pearl Street, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY
BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GRamercy 5-1618. N. Y. C.
HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 56 West 45 St., N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON
Window Ventilators
Wild Bird Food Bird Feeders
Good stock of Skates, Hockeys and Skis
R. W. SHATTUCK & CO., Inc.
Hardware
444 Mass. Avenue ARL. 0114

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS
Valentines
THE SANGERS
47 Park Avenue

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Butcher's BOSTON RUBLESS self polishing WAX
Qt. 79c
Gal. 2.65
Lustrous when dry without polishing
Armstrong's Linoleum
Packard and Kem-Tone Paints
CENTRE HARDWARE CO.
4202 Washington Street, Roslindale
2038 Centre Street, West Roxbury
16 High Street, East Dedham

BOSTON—Mattapan
Robert's Beauty Salon
1648 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan Square
Specializing in Permanents
Marcel, Finger Waving, Manicuring
Open Evenings by Appointment BLU 1520

BOSTON—Roslindale
Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

BROCKTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Storey & Co. READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
STOCKTAKING SALES
ARE NOW IN PROGRESS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
Extraordinary Values
PORTER'S
for
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
224-229 MAIN STREET
A Fine Food Line Since 'Ninety-Nine
BROCKTON PUBLIC MARKET
137 Main Street Phone 2900
Edgar's
BROCKTON'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE
195 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS—DRAPERIES
LAMPS and GIFT SHOP
Ralph and Ruth Baker
610 Main Street Opp. Forest Ave.

BROOKLINE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Flowers
F. E. PALMER, Florist
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
181 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE *(Continued)*
Tel. ASPinwall 0770-1
Jack J. Springer
Springer's FLOWER SHOP
AT WASHINGTON SQ.
Nite Phone BIG. 5536
1623 BEACON STREET
BANCROFT
CLEANERS · TAILORS · FURRIERS
Have your Winter Wardrobe beautifully freshened at our modern plant
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Stree. ASP 8600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Trowbridge 5676. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
BOOKS
Poems by William P. McKenzie
The Sower and Other Poems $1.00
Fields of Bloom each
Heartsease Hymns, $1.10
Prelude Poems for the New Day, $2.00
By W. P. M.
Harvard Cooperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE
We carry
Sunshine Wheat Toast 21c pkg.
Burnett's Vanilla 33c
Wright's Silver Cream 27c
SAGE'S
60 Church Street Cambridge TRO. 2211
Leonard St. Belmont Center BEL. 4500
FEB. 14 VALENTINES DAY
Our Line of HALLMARK VALENTINES is the most complete
LAFRANCE CO.
32 Brattle St., Harvard Sq. Tro. 7538
Fountain Pens—Typewriters
Stationery—Repairs
YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service
Valentine Hearts
FISKE'S
Boxes of Chocolates and Novelty Hearts
Harvard Sq., Cambridge
Payson Park, Belmont
833 Beacon Street Newton Centre

CONCORD
Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000
Middlesex LAUNDERERS and CLEANSERS
H. E. TOLMAN, Manager
Telephone 400 Maynard, Mass
Flat Work All Ironed, 54c a Dozen
Half Large—Half Small
We do all kinds of dry cleansing
Suits $1 and up- Dresses $1 and up

DEDHAM
The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED 0051—0052
Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0108
Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

EVERETT
BRAUN
CARD and GIFT SHOP
Our New and Beautiful Line of VALENTINES includes a selection for everyone
Complete Variety of Gifts for All Occasions
461 BROADWAY EVERETT, MASS.
VALENTINE FLOWERS
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
Maxwell, the Florist, Inc.
Fred P. Maxwell, Treas.
Eve. 3316—3317
409 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
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F. H. LANE CO.
A complete line of Winter Clothing for Men
530 MAIN STREET
QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG *(Continued)*
Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET
Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2820

GLOUCESTER
WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD
FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods
Buy Fuel Oils—Coal—Coke from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.
Tel. 3693
Quick Friendly Service
HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield Mass.
Large Collection of Work Clothes for Women in Defense Industry
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
GAINES DRY Dog FOOD
Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
15-21 Middlesex Street Tel. 44
CLEANING DYEING CO. "When We Clean Clothes We Clean Them"
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3617
MITCHELL & COMPANY
MERRIMACK STREET
DRESSES, $8.95
Women's Sizes
Ready-to-Wear, Street Floor

HINGHAM
Anderson Bros.
FRED F. ROWE
Quality Food for Generations
7 North Street Hin. 1420

HOLYOKE
You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE
CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables
The PAUL REVERE SHOP
Large Selection of VALENTINES
EVERYDAY CARDS
BOXED AND IMPRINTED STATIONERY
1782 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1499-J
F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O K That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON
(Continued from previous page)

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

For Valentine's Day
HEART BOXES OF CHOCOLATE
and
TOILETRY SETS
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Avenue Tel. LEX. 0064

Spring Flowers for
· Valentines
J. T. CARLSON
83 East Street Tel. LEX. 0589

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOW GOING ON!
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
February Sale of
Rugs and Furniture
Greatest value of the year.
SECOND FLOOR

Cherry and Webb's
The Greatest Coat Sale in Our History
$46,758 worth of fine All-Wool Cloth Coats.
Coats of this quality will not be obtainable for the duration.
We have a fine selection of
"Valentines"
Special Cards and Valentines for our boys in the Service
DONALDSON'S
On the Sunny Side 55 Merrimack St.
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

LYNN

J. MUSINSKY & SONS
Shoes for the Entire Family
Expertly Fitted by X-Ray
We Carry
ENNA JETTICK, FOOT FRIEND and FOOT DELIGHT SHOES for Women
For Children We Feature STRIDE-RITE and Other Famous Brands
292 BROAD STREET

First Quality
Double Bed Size—81x99
TRUTH SHEETS
Made by Pacific Mills
Laundry Tested for 4 Years of Home Use! $1.49 ea.
QUANTITY LIMITED
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1943
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Ly. 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers. Dyers. Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

MALDEN

Save NOW on hard-to-duplicate commodities in
Joslin's
FURNITURE SALE

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	H	E	K	H	O	V								
H	A	R	R	Y		I								
A	S	I	A		M	O								
T		N		S	O	L								
	F		P	O	P	E								
D	O	G		U		T								
	P	L	A	T	E									
S		A		H	A	T								
W	I	S	H		R									
E	N	S		M		P								
D	D		S	O	L	E								
E		M	I	D	A	S								
N	E	G	R	I	T	O								

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STORE-WIDE CLEARANCE of FURNITURE
Open an Account
during
KOTZEN'S 39th FEBRUARY SALE
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 Main Street, Malden

ANNUAL SALE OF
OVERCOATS
Regular $24.50 and $27.50 Values
SALE PRICE $16.75
BAKER'S
The Apparel Shop that's "on the square"
440 Main St. Malden Square

HIGGINS
Shoes for the Entire Family

ENNA JETTICKS
$5 to $6.50
Join Our Hosiery Club
Get your 13th pair Free
144 Pleasant St. Mal. 1487

February Furniture Sale
now going on
RUDERMAN'S
66 High St. 42 Ferry St. 544 Main St.
MEDFORD MALDEN MELROSE

VALENTINE'S DAY, Feb. 14

May we help you select a bouquet or lovely plant for your Valentine?
E. D. KAULBACK & SON, Florists
GEO. H. PIKE, Prop.
160 PLEASANT STREET MAL. 0500

Keep your shoes trim
THEY LOOK AT YOUR FEET FIRST
Excellent Shoe Repairing
Ladies' and Gentlemen's HATS CLEANED AND BLOCKED
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
83 Pleasant Street Mal. 6245

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN 8:30—CLOSE 6:30
Closed Sundays and Holidays
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily except Sunday and holidays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clements
THE STORE of CHEERFUL SERVICE
CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street
Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
'Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston'
Savings for You
at our end of your phone wire. Call us.
MELrose 3300-1-2-3
"Home of Quality and Service"
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532-534 Main Street

MILTON

GODFREY COAL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
Delco Oil Burners
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham, Needham Hts. 0981 - Tel. - 0980
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office: 40 Broad St. Boston. HUB. 8060
Home: Normandie Road Dover. Tel. 179
"Building a Business on Service"

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
790 Purchase St.
New Bedford, Mass.
February Specials *in* **Good Furniture**
Early buyers will find real good pieces of furniture at real good prices.
Marked for February selling.

LA FRANCE
Watches *Diamonds*
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
763 Purchase Street
Eugene P. LaFrance, Prop.

Olson and Appleby *Builders*
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
Cleaners and Dyers
THE SANITONE WAY
512 Pleasant St. Dial 57803 or 57804

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Duncan Hines recommends
GULF HILL RESTAURANT
596 Pleasant St., Opp. Library
New Bedford, Mass.
Good Food Well Served

NEWTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Help Protect American Freedom
BUY WAR BONDS
Save Regularly
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"The Place for My Savings"
NEWTON, MASS.

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
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NEWTON—Auburndale

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Valentine
FLOWERS
PLANTS
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NEWTON CENTER

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
HARDWARE
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Main Office Big. 4600
TEXACO
Las. 9890
Las. 9624
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OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
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899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
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TEXACO PRODUCTS

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COAL • COKE
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B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTON'S
843 Beacon Street
GIFTS for your VALENTINE
Hosiery • Underwear • Gloves
Handkerchiefs • Blouses • Sweaters

NEWTONVILLE

Star Market Co.
Quality Pays in the Long Run!
In these uncertain times, take no chances—Shop at the Star Market where quality prevails at the same high levels as always
DELIVERY SERVICE
304 Walnut St. BIG. 8400

MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

♥ Valentines ♥
and Wedding Presents to make the Heart throb at
The COME and SEE SHOP

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Flower Shops
CHOICE FLOWERS
Newtonville—Wellesley

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Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
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WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

For REAL VALUE Buy Real Quality Coal from
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PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
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SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
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Stetson Dry Cleaners
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For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
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Many other fabric mixtures from which to choose.
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INSURANCE
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1 to 12. AAAA to EEE
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MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
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Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

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Near Wollaston Theatre

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Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
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Hay, Straw, Fertilizers, Peat Moss
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from
PARKER Florists
Main Street Wakefield
CRYstal 0745

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
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BELDEN & SNOW
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and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

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GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
MAGOUN SQUARE PROS. 1095-6-7
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Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

MOORE PRINTING CO.
Job Printing
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Telephone Somerset 2730

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St
Telephone 4-3751, Springfield Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

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Cards for All Occasions
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Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

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Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave
Malden, 147 Pleasant St
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St

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WAT 3818

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Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

We Supply Car Wants
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Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
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MARCELLING
PERMANENT WAVING
FINGERWAVING
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F. E. POWERS CO.
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THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
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Youth Centre of Worcester

European Local Classified

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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
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EST. 1923
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ENGLAND

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KINGSTON 1001

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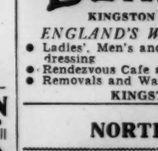
The Gingerbread House
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Character, Individuality and Variety. Fine Home-made Cake Shop and Tearoom of
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ENGLAND

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All Leading Makers
Repairs receive prompt attention.

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Always an interesting selection of Antique and Second-hand Silver, Jewellery Bargains
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Everything for Feminine Attire
Worthing Telephone 1320

Wales

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CHEMIST
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For TOILET ACCESSORIES, etc.
Ask to see the new Compass Camera "The Complete Camera"
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

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KINGSWAY HOUSE, CARDIFF
Branches: 1, Park Hall Buildings, also 15/16, Mount Stuart Square
COMPLETE NAVAL, MILITARY and AIR FORCE *Tailors and Outfitters*

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Lida M. Kepner, Columbus, Ohio

Send in your choice of an appropriate caption for this picture to the Daily Features Editor, and on Friday, Feb. 19, the best 10, with the names of the contributors, will be published on this page.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Sodium Light Makes It Easier to See Miscroscopic Flaws?

Experiments indicate that sodium light makes it easier to detect pits, cracks, and flaws in the surface of materials being inspected in war plants. This is thought to be due to the fact that the light from the sodium lamp is monochromatic—consists of a single color.

White light, such as sunlight, is made up of rays of light of all the colors of the spectrum. The eye, acting as a lens, succeeds in focusing accurately only one color or wave band of light at a time. The presence of other colors in the light serves merely to blur the image or produce a color fringe around the image of the object. Consequently, microscopic inspection of surfaces under sodium light makes possible the identification of minute details which would be indistinguishable blurs under a light which contains wavelengths of various colors.

Furthermore, the eye is thought to be more sensitive to one color than to another. For instance, H. A. Breeding, of the General Electric Company's Illuminating Laboratory, states: "Probably because people through the centuries have looked at more green and yellow-green objects than those of any other color, the eye has gradually developed an affinity for light in this color band.

Rays of different colors are bent by different amounts on passing through a lens.

"Sodium light is golden yellow and very near the region of yellow-green in the spectrum where maximum eye sensitivity occurs. A given amount of energy from sodium light produces several times as much illumination as the same amount of white light."

As a further aid in detecting flaws, it is helpful to treat the material to be examined with either a light-absorbing or a light-reflecting dye. Which type of dye is to be used depends, of course, on the nature of the surface under inspection.

In any event, it is necessary to block out as much of the sunlight as possible, so as not to destroy the monochromatic character of the sodium illumination.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"The beauty of this jump is that you can change your mind."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The "Dugout"

By the Associated Press

New York

The oldest servicemen's club in the United States—The Dugout—with its same old cane-backed rocking chairs, overstuffed divans and the kind of apple-pies that grandma used to bake, is bringing "the boys" back for more!

For 23 years in two brownstone five-story buildings on East 52nd Street the Dugout has been entertaining servicemen and veterans without fuss or fanfare and has been visited by such notables as General Pershing, Lord and Lady Mountbatten and Queen Marie of Rumania, taking them all in stride.

Mrs. Charles de Rham seems to sparkplug the organization. Her husband killed in the Argonne, Mrs. de Rham was an organizer of the Dugout and is still on the job.

Since World War. I, veterans have been the committee's main concern. Now, history repeats itself. Young soldiers are once more swarming about, curled up with their shoes off in the library, sitting quietly at desks writing, eating home-cooked food which hasn't changed since the days of Herbert Marshal's visits after the last war. Meals are served at cost in cafeteria style.

Out of the hundred having dinner on an ordinary evening there are likely to be Americans, English, Australian, Anzacs and French sailors just in from Casablanca convoy duty. Men in the ranks and commissioned officers are equally welcome and get identical treatment.

A Verse for Today . . .

Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God.—EPH. 2:19

FACTS and FIGURES

AMERICANS WILL BUY AN ESTIMATED 2,590,000 NEW AUTOMOBILES WITHIN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS AFTER THE WAR.
TOOT TOOT
IT'S A FACT
HONDURAS IS THE GREATEST BANANA LAND IN THE WORLD, ANNUALLY EXPORTING 12 MILLION STEMS
A MAN IN WEST VIRGINIA BLOWS A COW'S HORN AS THE SIGNAL FOR TEST BLACKOUTS AND AIR RAIDS.
K. PARRIS

Daily Anecdote

A Very Fine Line!

Dr. Johnson, the writer, was inclined to hold that English authors far outshone the Scotch.

One evening at a dinner, Dr. Johnson was asked what he thought of David Hume. After disposing of Hume as "a scribbling fellow," he was asked:

"But what do you think of Lord Bute?"

"I did not know that he ever wrote anything."

"Why, Lord Bute has written one line which you well might treasure above everything Shakespeare or Milton ever wrote."

"Pray, what line was that, sir?"

"It was an order for your pension."

Dr. Johnson smiled wryly.

"Why, that WAS a very fine line indeed," he admitted.

Corn Varieties

Russian scientists have identified more than 8,000 varieties of corn.

In Lighter Vein

Looking Ahead

An actor entered a tailor's shop and gave an order for a suit. He took home a small pattern of the material and showed it to his son.

"What do you think of it, Tommy?" he asked.

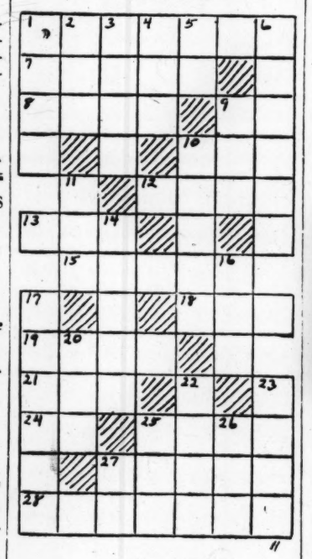
"Not bad," Tommy replied.

"Why, you're looking at the wrong side," added the actor.

"I know I am," the boy replied, "but that's the side I have to wear when the suit comes down to me."—Exchange.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is author of the play, "Three Sisters"?
7—What is first name of Lauder, comedian and author?
8—Where is the Gobi Desert?
9—In what State of U. S. was Eugene Field born (abbr.)?
10—Musical note.
12—"The Universal Prayer" was written by what English poet?
13—It is said that one cannot teach what creature new tricks when he is old?
15—What object witnessed duel of gingham dog and calico cat?
18—If you wore a ballibuntl, it would be what?
19—An expressed desire is what?
21—Being.
24—Delivered (abbr.).
25—The tonguefish is what?
27—Daughter of what king turned into gold?
28—Who is one of dwarfish Negroid peoples found especially in central and southern Africa and in Oceania?

Down

1—An informal talk is what?
2—Possesses.
3—What is poetical name for Ireland?
4—What is a long-tailed ape of Indian region?
5—Henry (abbr.).
6—What flowers are called by Sir Walter Raleigh "pretty daughters of the Earth and Sun" (sing.)?
9—What is an implement for washing floors?
10—If you were in Juneau, Alaska, in what direction would you travel to reach Sitka?
11—A coxcomb is what?
14—What substance is used for a greenhouse?
16—Organ of hearing.
17—What country occupies largest part of Scandinavian peninsula?
20—City of Cawnpore is in what country (abbr.)?
22—What is plural of "modus"?
23—Mexican dollar is what?
25—What title is prefixed to Christian name of a knight?
26—What is a coin of Latvia?
27—Symbol for magnesium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— CHICAGO:— NEW SPRING MAIL ORDER CATALOGS SHOW EFFECT OF WAR IN FEWER ITEMS LISTED.

WAL, SHE AIN'T WHAT SHE USTA BE
MAIL ORDER CATALOG
Tires
EVEN IF YOU CAN'T BUY ANY WE PRINT THIS PICTURE SO YOU WON'T FORGET WHAT THEY LOOK LIKE
WE SUGGEST A PAGE LIKE THIS BE ADDED
WELL, MANDY, I'VE GOT TO READ A LOT SLOWER IF I WANT TO MAKE THIS CATALOG LAST THROUGH THE WINTER
I SEE THEY'VE GOT A LOT OF STUFF FOR WAR WORKERS, HAZEL-WANT ME TO GET YOU A BLOW TORCH FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY?
NO, JED, I'LL SETTLE FOR A NEW AXE HANDLE

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It Doesn't Pay to Argue*

By Le Pelley

BENJAMIN... I WANT YOU TO PUT ON A CLEAN SHIRT FOR DINNER — THAT ONE IS DIRTY —
?
OH... THERE'S NO SENSE IN THAT — I'D JUST SOIL A CLEAN SHIRT PUTTING IT ON.....
IF YOU'RE AS DIRTY AS ALL THAT YOU'D BETTER GET INTO THE TUB !!
?
THERE I GO AGAIN !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Still Think It's a Good Trick!*

By Rodgers

I finally met the stranger today— "Hello there, how's tricks?" I wagged—
"Tricks? I don't know any tricks," said he—
"Well, I don't know," I told him. "It seems to me having so many bones these days is quite a trick!"
"Oh, that! It's no stunt for me to get bones now-a-days," he wagged. "My master has just been made chief cook at an army camp!"
Rodgers
WOW! Imagine that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Captain Is Ready for Action*

By The Hagers

"The Pelicans propaganda spread To take your islands Tern," I said.
"The Penguin's sociable and droll. He lives far south, close to the pole.
He doesn't fly. He likes the ice. Your tale he'd spurn at any price."
"And for the Pelicans, that spot We'll make," cried Bill, "a little hot!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Is the Ruml Plan Worth the Cost?

The question that Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee put to Beardsley Ruml, as to whether he believed he could write better tax legislation than the committee or the Treasury, was inept. A good many Americans, as evidenced by the stacks of mail pouring into Washington in support of the Ruml plan, quite apparently feel that Mr. Ruml can.

The objection to the Treasury's catch-up-a-year scheme is that it defeats the purpose of pay-as-you-go—to eliminate past liability. Whether the past year's tax is doubled up in one year or spread over several years, it still hangs as a debt. Moreover, since the need for revenue ($100,000,000,000 budget this year) exceeds any possibility of being matched by revenue ($52,000,000,000 is highest estimate), and since the need to use taxes to capture surplus purchasing power is becoming so acute, it stands to reason that the current tax collection will be placed just as high as Washington feels it is safe to put it. Providing for payment of any past year's taxes would only result in this year's rates being scaled down. So, the net return to the Treasury would not be greater.

The Ruml, or skip-a-year, plan simply wipes out all 1942 tax liability, and provides that money paid this year applies to this year's taxes. The amount coming into the Treasury this year would be the same. Taxpayers—and this point needs to be emphasized, for apparently many do not understand it—will file their returns and pay their taxes just as they always do. The Treasury would receive revenue without interval.

The loss to the Government would occur not now, but whenever the taxpayer's income stopped, which might result from passing on, retirement, entering the service, etc. Mr. Ruml places this ultimate loss at about $9,000,000,000, the Treasury at nearer $10,000,000,000. The important thing to remember is that this loss does not come in one year, but is really spread over a generation, or possibly $250,000,000 a year.

Now, Mr. Ruml argued for five hours before the Ways and Means Committee that really the loss will never occur to the Government. He has a variety of arguments—that taxes receivable are not carried as assets on the Government's books, so the loss would not be written in until "judgment day." Also that pay-as-you-go would make it possible for the tax bill to be increased, so that nine or ten billions could be added to receipts over a period of years.

But these arguments are endless. Let the matter stand on the Treasury assertion that it will cost nine or ten billions. The question then is: Is it worth it? the advantages of saving 27,000,000 Americans from always being in debt for a year's income taxes are legion. Widows would be freed from paying large chunks of estate money for back taxes; many executives who wish to retire would be released from the necessity of holding onto jobs to pay income taxes and never quite catching up; women wage-earners who marry would not go to the altar owing relatively large taxes; men could enter the armed services without straining to pay back taxes out of sharply cut current earnings; in the postwar period many workers would not be compelled to pay taxes on inflated war incomes out of peacetime earnings. Not to be minimized is the importance to the Government of collecting the money while the people have it.

Do such wholesome homely things as these make the Ruml plan worth the possible cost? We believe they do.

Blitz à la Russe

Military experts are rapidly revising their estimates of Russia's offensive capabilities, but hardly fast enough to keep up with the amazing progress of half a dozen Red Army advances. The belief that Russian forces could not drive back past the 1941 line based on strong points like Rostov, Kharkov, and Kursk is now difficult to defend.

The latest Russian gains—apparently cutting off retreat of some 200,000 Germans from the pocket in the western Caucasus and large encircling movements in the Voronezh area—are not sufficiently explained by the theory of German withdrawals. It might be better to speak of retreats, for if there have been withdrawals they have been forced and have failed to "disengage" large bodies of troops and supplies from the Red Army's own variety of blitz. You don't lose generals by the dozen when you are "withdrawing according to plan."

Actually Russian generalship has surprised some of the experts. Such exploits as the "Commando" landing on the Taman Peninsula to cut off Germans who expected to retreat into the Crimea by way of the Kerch Strait must have upset "withdrawal" plans more than a little. Of course the German line now is greatly shortened and the Russians have still to prove that they can take newly fortified places like Rostov before large-scale movements are mired by the spring thaw. But at the present rate they promise to sweep far beyond such points—as they have in the last six weeks around the Nazis holding part of Stalingrad.

They may have time to "gather their feet" for another spring that will carry them to the Dnieper. In any case, the Nazis have suffered their biggest defeat of the war and the effects on the German home front cannot be small. We should hear more about them soon.

Five Trees Per Person

The United States Forest Service estimates that it requires "five full-grown, mature trees" yearly for each soldier in our army. One tree per man is required for mess halls, barracks, and other necessary buildings in training camps; one tree is needed for the stupendous number of crates for munitions, food, clothing, and other types of equipment which must follow the soldiers to every reserve spot and fighting front in the world. The facts point the necessity (1) for no lull in logging operations and (2) continual conservation measures.

It will surprise many to learn that three trees per soldier per year are required for the plywood of airplanes, plastics, bridges, rayon, cellulose for high explosive powder, and countless other items which are vital in modern warfare. An army of seven to ten million men needs a huge amount of lumber.

These figures of the armed services' needs highlight the necessity for the Logs for Victory program now being pushed in New England, where 38 per cent of the 98.9 average acreage of the farms is classed as woodland. Farmers will be wise who start cutting and hauling logs before spring work begins.

The United States as a whole has ample forestry resources. The need is for manpower. Farmers who have enough help for timbering can aid the Nation in this crisis.

They Called Her "Baby"

As hard to live with as any termagant she was, no doubt—for whoever heard of a destroyer that could maintain an even keel when a wind blew—and full of meanness, and dynamite, and roaring guns, and devilish torpedoes. But the men affectionately called her "Baby," and proudly painted on her bulkhead the silhouettes of three Japanese warships she had sent to the bottom unaided—a destroyer, a cruiser, and—almost unbelievable—a battleship!

There's never a moment of peace aboard her, between gun drill and "quarters" and boat drill and action itself—and hardly room enough in her to turn around in. But they still love her, those American gobs, and can hardly wait for her to be put shipshape again so that they can put to sea in "Baby."

'Twas ever thus with the men of the sea. The wife of Noel Coward's hero, the destroyer skipper in "In Which We Serve," put it succinctly when she called the stanch little vessel her "only rival" and toasted her at the festal board. Every sailor, from the apprentice "bean jockey" to the executive officer, has a pet name for his beloved ship. There never, of course, was another like her.

British and American destroyers are doing a job unequalled in modern warfare. As Masefield said of the great windjammers:

> Earth will not see such ships as those again.

But it's not the ships alone that deserve the credit. It's such skippers as the one who commanded the redoubtable "Baby," who said when caught within range of his three enemies: "Well, we're in here. Let's keep going and keep firing until they sink us—or we shoot our way out of here." Yes, men like this, and like the loyal crew that pats her steel sides and calls her "Baby."

Some of our antique collectors—if they're lucky enough to have one—could put the soapstone foot-warmer in the oven while dinner is cooking and use it after dinner when the heat slowly descends below 65.

Our Readers Say—

Peace, Thought, Lived and Practiced

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Throughout history, the ideals and formulae of many men have been tried in order to obtain a lasting peace. Some held for a time, and some fell through immediately, but there is one person in history whose teachings have never been given a sufficient trial; a man who was undoubtedly an "inspired personality"; a man who defeated evil under every circumstance.

That man is of course our beloved Jesus Christ. His teachings are the only possible route to world peace. They are unswayed by politics and public opinion. His is the only philosophy in all history that has no fault or miscalculation.

Hatred, envy, pride, brutality, and every phase of evil must be wiped from the human mentality; and love, humility, kindness, and equality must be put in their place. Peace cannot be maintained by a sacred document to be kept in the bottom drawer of the desk in the confidential office at Government House. It must be thought, lived, and practised in every walk of life by every person concerned. WADE STONEMAN

Carrot River, Saskatchewan

Waste Metal for the Round-Up

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My uncle and I are reclaiming a waste home out here in the hills beyond our town. We are utilizing a stout adobe house, several years abandoned, left with its furniture, including a good stove, at the site of a former CCC camp.

The CCC camp has been several years abandoned. Some of the plumbing was pulled out, much of it only disconnected and left here, along with the disconnected water system. The big buildings still stand. The whole outfit is the property of the Army now.

The building roofs go unattended, and for want of a small patch they will soon collapse. Many buildings, complete with hot water tanks, with huge cooking ranges, with plumbing equipment,—just gone to waste. Those ranges alone would make so many bombs to cook Hitler's goose, to make it hot for Hirohito!

It's a fine place for exploring. Sown in the spaces between the mesquite, the catclaw and the flowering willow type bushes is metal, all kinds of metal. There are many water pipes, pulled up and let lay. Half buried in the sandy soil are many large plates of corrugated iron. Metal tools lie about in profusion. Heavy well casings, enough fine metal to build a tank, can be found in a half hour's tramp.

"Hoot Owl Camp" is a treasure trove of waste metal, and it cannot be salvaged by any thrifty individual because it belongs to the Army, and no one hereabouts has any idea of the way to get permission from the Army. Miles of red-tape confront them, as well as the restrictions of gasoline rationing.

I wonder how many hundreds of thousands of tons of first-class metal are lying unused around the abandoned CCC camps of our country? IRIS BUAKEN

Salinas, Calif.

News to Alaska

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Good news travels fast these days. The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 6, arriving here on the 18th, is substantial proof of the efficiency of our American system functioning under war conditions. This was not air mail, but regular mail, traveling over five thousand miles.

The Monitor continues to equal several publications, reflecting (natural) science, economics, politics, entertainment, as well as news which is not only timely though days late, but even then "scooping" general news dissemination. The armed forces in this area appreciate the paper, now coming in increasing numbers. WILBUR NYSTROM

Naval Air Station, Kodiak, Alaska

Socialized Medicine

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to commend very highly a recent article published in your newspaper on the subject of socialized medicine; the criticism was timely and well presented. The gifts of medicine to humanity are well attested by history, and one needs to peruse only such indispensable works as the "Republic" of Plato to understand at once that even the ancients had regard for its utility. One may, however, look with suspicion and with hostility upon any tendency to entrust its services to government and to create thereby unnecessary bureaucratic organizations, which only add burdens to an already overburdened government and, incidentally, increase the taxes. E. S.

Philadelphia

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

They're Multiplying Fast

Overheard on a Suburban Acre

THE SCENE: A Cape Cod cottage perched on a rocky New England hillside. Outside the winter winds swirl around the eaves and the abundant flower borders of summer, now barren in their February sleep, are locked in ice. Within, before a cosy fire sit two modern Patriots, surrounded by nursery seed catalogues, government leaflets, and issues of a bi-monthly farm journal.

MARY: We really ought to eat more beans. Here's how to cook them with pig livers and carrots. Oughtn't we to plant that new plot we dug up last fall to beans? Or are you going to put in potatoes the first year as Mr. Roberts said we should?

JEAN: Not potatoes. One has to pick off bugs. Besides then we couldn't buy Maine ones. Here's someone who would sell you some bees. It would help out on the sugar ration. . . . They always swarm, though, on a neighbor's apple tree and too high up. . . . Yet so literary. Almost like re-reading Maeterlinck—which I always intend. . . .

* * *

MARY: I still prefer a goat. If you thought a lot about your Country you could learn to like goats' milk and that peculiar brown cheese.

JEAN: And the little kids are wonderfully soft to hold. But I tell you they've no judgment about eating, and we do have such gorgeous zinnias. . . . Here's a whole page of ads on baby chicks. I wish there were some way without killing off the elderly ones. So treacherous. Chickens make me feel domestic—as if I didn't have to work in an office. And their comfortable cluck when you feed them. . . .

MARY: Barred Plymouth Rocks are what we had when I was a child. I like chickenhouses where they just eat and sleep and lay eggs. We could give them to Mr. North when they get too old to lay. . . .

JEAN: And buy dressed ones at—did you say 45 cents a pound yesterday? What a price, and I do like fricasseed chicken with lots of gravy! But could you eat the ones who had greeted you each day with comfortable clucks and "large brown eggs" still warm? Or face your conscience as you saw them off on that last joyride to Mr. North—even if the silly things do seem to enjoy the excitement of it. . . .

MARY: I'm going to try stuffed heart. I wonder if they have any. . . .

JEAN: Rhode Island Reds are my favorite. . . . Samuel Johnson always ate tripe. Probably he couldn't afford chops. . . . I'd be willing to try it, though, for his sake. . . . What if all your baby chicks turned out to be roosters. They don't seem to tell you about that in the ads. I once read knowing how to avoid that was a specialty of the Japs—and look where they all are! . . . Here's a man says he always plants as many vegetables as his wife can cultivate. . . . Rather like me on account of the office. . . .

MARY: Let's buy plants for most things. Here's a way to make a delicious sounding dish with beans and a hambone . . . if we could get a hambone. . . .

JEAN: Who's seen a hambone in ages? You only have them when you have a lot of children, like the Sullivans . . . If I dig up the strawberry bed and plant them in the tall grass down over the hill we can save sugar and gather wild strawberries later. I should think lettuce would grow in that corner if the rabbits will leave it alone. . . . I want a lath house. Why not make it with a piece of snow fence? They raise things in them in California. Such pretty latticed shadows. . . .

MARY: Where would you put it? There's plenty of shade anyhow; almost too much. . . . Here's somebody who grinds up their own bonemeal fertilizer. Now we could do that with all Rusty's abandoned bones and at the same time clear up the lawn. I always wished there were some way of making use of them. . . .

* *

JEAN: The trouble with all these fruit and nut trees they want so much to sell us so we'll raise wartime food is that it takes four or five years to get even three apples or a Chinese chestnut—and by that time the war will be over and we won't think we've got to make this rocky landscape into a farm any more—or eat our grandmother Rhode Island Reds or pick potato bugs or develop recipes for bean chowder. . . .

MARY: You don't have to kill things when you raise bees . . . and they make your honey by sipping other people's flowers. Besides they'd go right on working after the war even when you're off on automoblie trips. . . .

JEAN: Let's have that bed of petunias this year just the same. We owe it to our morale and anyway if those cute little gray moles eat all my corn seedlings again this spring I'll awfully need the glory of them.

MILLICENT TAYLOR

The Bookshelf

With the Fighting Marines

Some of us thought that World War One spelled the end of the old-time war correspondent who went up to the front and saw things with his own eyes under fire. But the present conflict has exceeded anything previously known in the way of making war correspondents not merely close witnesses to, but actually a part—though a non-combatant part—of, the battle. This is no more than fair, since civilian populations as a whole have become targets. The correspondent, however, combines the jeopardy of the civilian dweller in bombed cities and the fox-hole fighter of the first line of attack.

No book of the present war has brought out the risky role of the correspondent in grimmer outlines than Richard Tregaskis' GUADALCANAL DIARY (New York: Random House, $2.50). Mr. Tregaskis went out with the United States Marines who made the first landings on Guadalcanal. He experienced, and in workmanlike, stripped prose chronicled everything that happened, from the days on shipboard when everyone was wondering about the destination.

He tells how men feel and what they do when they are about to undertake one of the most hazardous of all military operations—landing on a hostile coast. (One thing his Marines did was skip silver half-dollars across the waves, on the theory that at the moment there was in sight no more pleasant way of disposing of them.) He takes his readers through the actual landing, the advance, the gnawing anxiety as to where the invisible enemy is and what he will do, the actual shock of battle; more, the days and the nights thereafter when it is an hourly problem when the next unpleasant bit of unexpectedness will crop up, likewise what to do about it.

Mr. Tregaskis had to solve some extremely difficult problems of selection. To this reviewer, he used both sound judgment and good taste. There is nothing flamboyant about his work—it carries conviction by its restraint, and its selection of telling incident is excellent. It is true that he mirrors the salty language of the marines, and his pictures of the aftermath of battle are sometimes horrifying, yet nothing is rubbed in and the reader feels that he has been given only what was required to tell an honest story.

Mr. Tregaskis' account covers the period from July 26 to Sept. 26, 1942. There is as little doubt of his own quiet, unarmed courage as of the tremendous grit of his fighting Marines. R. G.

The Wide Horizon

War (and Civilian) Production

By Robert R. Mullen

Criticism of the War Production Board tends to melt beneath such figures as Donald Nelson has just disclosed of war goods production up 500 per cent in America since Pearl Harbor. The number of tanks, planes, and concomitant end products delivered is, after all, the ultimate answer as to how the program is coming along. And on that basis we should say that manufacture of nearly 1,400 war planes a week throughout December was a highly laudable answer.

Ever since the job of converting peacetime industry got under way, the big WPB problems have been (a) to provide sufficient raw materials, to keep these materials evenly flowing to the plants as needed, without piling up at one place and running short at another; (b) to bring more and more of the smaller industries into production, broadening the base, adding to facilities, and cushioning the Nation's economy against the shock of wholesale closures.

After a confusing number of attempts at solving the first of these problems, the WPB finally evolved the Controlled Materials Plan, with Mr. Aberstadt in charge. It is yet too early to pass judgment on this scheme; it was only begun early in November and is still being applied, but thus far there are hopeful signs.

* *

As to the second problem, the WPB has been inexcusably lax. Despite the clear, logical chart left for them by Bernard Baruch, and suggested by him at every possible opportunity, it was not until January 25 that the WPB announced it had in final stages of consideration a vast plan to "rationalize" production.

This "rationalization" turns out to be the obvious World War One scheme of regarding all producers in a given line as a single manufacturer, relying on an organization within each industry to utilize all facilities at the optimum rate.

This means that the men who have the greatest knowledge of any given industry, which is to say the men in it, will now look over the available machines and plant and suggest the best way to utilize resources. This logical scheme, simplified so far as the Government is concerned, by having a strong man at the head of each industry committee, should go far toward clearing up the lag in production of certain smaller components that, it is claimed, are delaying completion of even larger numbers of planes.

With this much progress to its credit, the War Production Board must now give a few moments' thought to civilian production. Thus far civilian production has been thrown askew by demands for conversion. The result is going to be hard on civilians when surplus inventories are exhausted.

* * *

And it must be remembered that there are minimum civilian requirements. The answer is to bring the highest possible efficiency to remaining civilian production. This can be done by standardizing products—making only two designs and qualities of shoes, for example; and by concentration—throwing all soap manufacturing into a single factory or two, for instance.

A start in this direction has been made in bicycles and in stoves. The results have been obscure, but the underlying logic is patent. Already wool producers are speaking of simplified constructions and designs which will lessen the amount of raw wool required and which will give greater production with fewer man hours.

This needs to be done immediately, not only for the protection of minimum civilian standards, but also as an anti-inflation move, for we are prone to forget that one way to keep prices down, rule out "black markets" and keep everybody happy is to expand the supply to a point as near in balance with demand as possible.

Mirror of World Opinion

Deep in the Heart of Texas

Can it be that the new crop of Texas songs has produced an enormous crop of synthetic Texans? That is the only excuse we can find for the fact that Texas leads all the States in Army enlistments since Pearl Harbor, the actual number being 53,015, and the percentage .826.

From some quarter or other we used to hear that the effete East had done a lot of howling for war, but had a disposition to lay back and let the Middle West do all the fighting. Guess what States rank second and third in percentage of enlistment to population! Yes, you are right; Vermont stands at .650, and Rhode Island at .631.—*Chicago Daily News.*

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